R. R.
DWAY'S
DY
RELIEF,
FEST AND BEST MEDICINE
ILY USE IN THE WORLD.
wenty minutes, never fails to relieve
thorough application. No matter
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EF will afford instant ease.
NUTE REMEDY.
MINUTES, not HOURS, to relieve
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Chills, Ague Chills, Chil-
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MALARIA
VARIOUS FORMS.
VER AND AGUE,
D AGUE cured for 50 cents. There
al agent in this world that will cure
ce, and all other Malarious, Bilious,
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PILLS), so quickly as
's Ready Relief.
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Lumbermen should always be pro-
AUTION.
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There is no necessity for using these
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adult.
TRUE RELIEF.
ADY RELIEF is the only remedia
that will instantly stop pain.
ty Cents per Bottle.
H IS WEALTH.
Body is Wealth of Mind.
DWAY'S
SAPARILLIAN
SOLVENT
E GREAT
D PURIFIER!
akes sound flesh, strong bone and a
ou would have your flesh firm, your
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Sarsaparillian Resolvent.
EFUL RECOGNITION.
HRONIC or long standing diseases is
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suffering humanity, who call on us
in and disease, through long days and
we him their gratitude."—*Medical*
LSE AND TRUE.
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F DISEASES CURED BY
ADWAY'S
ARILLIAN RESOLVENT.
Diseases, Pimples, Blotches, Erup-
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that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the
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Dollar Per Bottle.
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LATING PILLS.
rgatives, Soothing Aperients.
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PILLS, for the cure of all disorders
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ternal Viscera. Warranted to effect
, Purely Vegetable, containing no
al or deleterious drugs.
the following symptoms resulting
of the digestive organs:
, Inward Piles, Fulness of the Blood
Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-
of Food, Fulness or Weight in the
Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at
oking or Suffering Sensations when in a
Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs be-
Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, De-
spiration, Yellowness of the Skin and
the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden
, Burning in the Flesh.
of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the
all the above-named disorders.
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NG THEM FOR SEVERAL YEARS
NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.
Having for several years used your
ahbuffy as well as that after experiencing
with full confidence, it is but due to
a duty to thankfully acknowledge the
have derived from them. The pain
to as often as occasion required has
the desired effect. The Ready Relief
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Truly yours,
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the subject of diseases and their cure,
may be named:
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ay on Irritable Urethra,"
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laining to different classes of diseases.
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O THE PUBLIC.
be no better guarantee of the value
old established R. R. R. REMEDIES
and worthless imitations of them, or
ble Resolvents, Reliefs and Pills, or
for Radway's, and see that the name
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Horticultural Society

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM AND THE GARDEN.

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

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Editorial.

AUGUST ON THE FARM.

Weeds.—As this is the month that many weeds ripen their seeds every good farmer will make it his business to destroy all weeds that have escaped the cultivator or hoe, not so much for the benefit of the growing crop as to save labor next year, by keeping the land free from weed seeds. There are but few operations on the farm that pay so well as this, if the work be thoroughly done; it is not sufficient to hoe the weeds up, but they should be picked up and carried from the field, or a very large proportion of them will keep alive long enough to ripen their seeds.

A few years of clean culture to the end of the season will lessen the weeds on a farm to to such extent that the labor of cultivating crops will be reduced one-half.

Potatoes.—Early potatoes that have been grown for market should be dug and sold as soon as the tops show any indication that they have come to maturity. The price this year will rule low, therefore only those that are put on the market early will afford much profit. Potatoes can be sold direct from the field at fifty cents a bushel, at quite as much profit as they can at seventy-five cents, after they have been kept nine months; the shrinkage is very large, few farmers realize how much.

Cabbages.—Winter cabbages must be faithfully attended to during this month or the crop will be likely to be a failure. The soil should be frequently stirred, not too deep, but the surface should be stirred often enough to prevent a crust from forming on the top; this will prevent the soil from drying to any great extent. Few if any crops are improved by cultivation more than this. The great drawback to the growing of the cabbage is the green louse, which of late years has made its appearance in great numbers. Numerous remedies have been suggested, all of which have their objections, some of them so serious that they ought never to be used; first among them may be named Paris green. The use of this on any leaves that are to be eaten ought to be forbidden by law, with heavy penalties. Farmers and others are getting altogether too familiar with this deadly poison, and are not exercising that care that is necessary to secure safety. The fact should never be forgotten that it requires but a small amount of this poison, when taken into the stomach, to cause death, nor should we ignore the fact, that where the skin is broken it will readily enter the system and cause serious disturbance if not death. Better let the lice eat the cabbage up than to try to save them with any poison. Warm water is a safe remedy and when applied at the right temperature accomplishes the work.

Farm Stock.—Pastures in August often dry up to an extent that they do not furnish sufficient food to keep cattle in good condition; even young stock stop growing during August and September for want of sufficient feed. It would pay well to feed young stock during a drouth if they are pastured near home, but as a rule young stock are turned off into distant pastures where it would be inconvenient to feed them every day. But cows in milk should be carefully looked after; the moment the feed begins to fail the deficiency should be made up by feeding at the barn. This is important, because when a cow once begins to shrink in her flow of milk, it is very difficult, if not impossible to restore her again during the season. While the farmer should see to it that his cows have enough to eat, he should also see to it that they have an abundance of good water. This is a duty that is too often neglected.

Cleaning out Ditches.—As soon as the hay crop is secured, if the ditches are dry enough, they should be cleaned out; for while it may be drier later in the season there is no surety of it; therefore this is a work that should be attended to when the water is low enough to work to advantage. The material thus dug out, composted with an equal part of barn manure, makes an excellent dressing for high land.

Making Pastures of Woodland.—If it be thought desirable to make a pasture of the land that the wood was cut from last year, the sprouts that have started from the stump should be broken off; they should not be cut off with a sharp axe, but broken off with a very dull one, or in fact the head of the axe may be used. Sprouts thus broken off leave the stump in a condition that is not favorable to send out more sprouts. The labor of keeping the sprouts down on an acre of land is not very great.

The Strawberry Bed.—The newly set strawberry bed should not be neglected if any fruit is expected next year. To cultivate a bed as it should be requires some care; the runners are now rapidly spreading and should not be disturbed, unless the vines are to be kept in hills; therefore in using the hoe the runners should not be disturbed, but left to root undisturbed until they have reached the point as far as it is thought best to have the width of the rows. The weeds and grass should be all carefully taken out and carried from the field; for if left the first shower that comes will set them out again and the work of weeding will have to be done over again.

The Orchard.—The fall caterpillars will need looking after; those that make a web are readily seen, and if taken when small are easily destroyed by picking off the few leaves upon which they are feeding. The red headed caterpillars that form no web are not so readily seen, but good eyes will detect them collected on the leaves with their heads all pointed to the outer edges.

If the small apples can be picked up as fast as they drop it will lessen the number of the second crop of the codling moth; but if pigs can be turned in the orchard they will accomplish the work much better. Thinning the fruit is important some years, but this year not much of it will have to be done. In most of the orchards the fruit did not set well, where it did it has dropped off more than usual. This applies to both apples and pears so far as our observation has extended.

CHELMSFORD, MASS.

Among the Farmers and Fruit-growers.

Having received an invitation from the venerable Israel Putnam of Chelmsford to visit his homestead farm in that prosperous and interesting town, we recently availed ourselves of an opportunity to leave Boston for that purpose, and took a train over the Boston and Lowell Railroad at an early hour in the forenoon, arriving at Chelmsford after a pleasant ride through a delightful stretch of country. We were met at the depot by Mr. Putnam and driven in his carriage at once to his home, where we received a cordial, old fashioned greeting. Our original purpose was to make an extended inspection of the many fine farms of that neighborhood, but a succession of thunder showers of considerable severity broke up that plan for the time, and we were forced to content ourselves with a visit to the three places whose description follows. At another time we expect to gratify our wish to the full, when we shall continue the report locally as now begun. Our drive through Chelmsford was over high ground, reputed to be healthy beyond all comparison with other localities. We were obliged to take it amid the crashing peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning.

The town of Chelmsford lies about 26 miles northwest of Boston, in the northern part of Middlesex county. Hill and valley, with woodlands and cultivated fields, diversify the face of the country, the soil being generally strong and good, though more or less sandy. Streams intersect the different sections of the town, and ponds lie sleeping among the numerous hills. The farms are in general skillfully and thoroughly tilled, and substantial stone walls bound them. Market gardening and milk production occupy much of the industry of the farmers, besides apple growing and the raising of cranberries. Thousands of dollars worth of apples are raised here yearly. North and West Chelmsford are the chief points of manufacturing. Among the eminent natives of the town were Benjamin Pierce, Governor of New Hampshire, and father of President Franklin Pierce, John Farmer, the antiquarian, and Jeffries Wyman, the celebrated anatomist of Boston. The town was incorporated in 1655, and Rev. John Fiske became the first minister, being settled in the same year. He composed the catechism entitled "The Watering of the Plant in Christ's Garden, or a short Catechism for the Entrance of our Chelmsford Children," printed in 1657 by Samuel Green of Cambridge.

We first visited the well-known orchard farm of Israel Putnam, who, with his son Israel L. Putnam, is a noted manufacturer of cider vinegar. As we drove into the yard surrounding the venerable old mansion, we were impressed with the grandeur of an immense elm tree standing in the rear, in complete foliage, which has a spread of branches of more than a hundred feet, and a girth of eighteen feet in the stem. It is a truly noble specimen, and worthy of sheltering the grandest house in the land. The house was built by the father of Israel Putnam, sixty-five years ago, in the best style of that time, being two stories in height and covering a ground space of thirty by forty feet. There are not less than a dozen large elms in the immediate vicinity of the buildings. The farm itself consists of 150 acres. His barns are placed about half a dozen rods distant from the house, and act as an effectual windbreak for the latter in winter. They consist of an 80 by 30 structure, with an ell 45 feet long.

This spacious ell is used for storing and making Cider Vinegar, while the main building is devoted to shelter for stock and keeping hay. A cellar runs under the whole. Of the 150 acres comprising the farm, 80 is given up to the growth of wood, and the remainder is equally divided between tillage and pasturing. Some 25 acres are in corn, potatoes, and vegetables. The main stay of the farm, however, is hay and orcharding. Thus far the present season, the mowing on the low lands much excels that of any previous year. Over four tons of hay have been cut to the acre. From 15 to 20 head of cattle, mostly grade, and from 4 to 6 horses are wintered on the farm. A full blood Ayrshire bull, in full record, is kept by Mr. Putnam for the improvement of the stock. The farm of course produces a large quantity of milk. Enough land is cultivated every year to keep his hayfields constantly renewed. But the main business of the farm is the production of cider vinegar, nearly 3000 barrels being the average yearly manufacture. For this work the Putnams have a string of buildings a hundred feet in length and two and three stories in height, put up as increasing business required.

These buildings are erected on an elevation beside a small stream, which gives them 15 feet of wall in the bank. The apples go in on the upper floor of the mill, and are passed down through a hole made in the floor for the purpose, and on to the grinder, which consists of a pair of cast-iron rollers 20 inches long, 10 inches in diameter, and making four hundred revolutions per minute. From four to five bushels are ground up every minute, the fruit being thoroughly mashed to the skim. It is considered a better method than that of grating. From the grinder they go on to the press. A small cistern is placed under the press to receive the cider, from which it is pumped up by steam into tanks at the other end of the buildings. The steam and water power is six-horse for each. The building recently completed is 26 feet square. Four cisterns occupy the lower floor, which hold from four thousand to eight thousand gallons each. The upper story contains smaller cisterns and large casks for making vinegar, the intermediate spaces being filled with casks holding from 100 to 400 gallons, in which vinegar is likewise made.

The Putnam homestead has been in the unbroken possession of the family for about 125 years. We observed an old-fashioned family clock standing against the dining-room wall, that is fully a hundred years old. The place is regarded as the most healthy locality in Middlesex County, which sufficiently accounts for the noted longevity of this branch of the Putnam family, which has entered upon the nineties for several generations prior to that of the present Israel Putnam, himself being now about eighty years of age.

After completing our visit to the Putnam farm we drove to the grounds of by E. H. Warren, whose specialty is forestry and arboriculture. Mr. Warren's place comprises some 60 acres, besides woodland. His purpose has been to raise on his grounds such varieties of plants and shrubs as are hardy and in blooming follow through the entire season with us. Among them are the Daphne; Forsythea Japonica, or Japan Quince; Minnesota and Tartarian Honeysuckle; Weigelias; English Hawthorn; Laburnums, etc. Among the later blooming shrubs he has several varieties of Althea and Hydranges. The satisfaction derived by him from the cultivation of the many varieties of our native evergreens is evidently such as words cannot measure. He claims, with Emerson, to be a lover of the Pine. We saw on his place a fine row of Norway Pines which were set out three years ago, and were making vigorous growth. He likewise cultivates the Spruce, Hemlock, and Arbor Vitæ, which he claims will submit to pruning to such an extent and variety of forms that constant employment is well assured. Mr. Warren also cultivates in his grounds the Myrtle from Genoa, Italy. A rocky pasture he has successfully converted into a plantation of Grapes. For Currants he has reserved a separate location, and the show is a truly fine one. Mr. Warren is a man of culture, having had the experience of foreign travel, and shows what taste and industry together can do for any place.

Our final visit was made to the Grape farm of Otis Adams. Mr. Adams has planted out six acres in grapes, of the Concord variety, of which it has been claimed that it is indigenous to every clime, although, as is well known, it originated with Mr. Bull of Concord, Mass. The entire six acres of Mr. Adams are at the present time in bearing condition. His first principle of cultivation is the selection of suitable land. He is satisfied that while vines will grow on most soils, they will not ripen fruit equally well on all. The soil in his vineyard is a light loam, and a good deal like gravel. The land was put in good condition before setting out the vines. For the two years previous it was planted with hoed crops. The vines planted were raised by Mr. Adams himself. His system is that of staking. He trims to three buds. After the vines are well started he trims to one or two shoots. Out of the many systems of pruning he devised one of his own, and so far as growing good grapes is concerned it is a complete success.

Clean cultivation is regarded as imperative by Mr. Adams. Nothing less than the "eternal vigilance" motto will answer. He stated that he had never had but one failure, two years ago, when failure was general throughout the country. He says he once had a ton and a half of grapes hanging in his vineyard on the 10th of October, and got them all out right. In twelve years, the frost has touched his grapes but once before the 16th and 17th of October, with the exception of the single year above referred to. His grapes, he says, have always been sweet. He has always found a ready sale and fair prices. He declines to be considered authority on the subject of vines, but he is perfectly willing to add the testimony of his practical experience to that of others. We have rarely seen so compact, prosperous, and handsome a grape farm as that of Mr. Adams.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Rarely have we ever seen gardens look as well as they have this year, during the months of June and July. The cold, backward spring delayed planting, two or three weeks, so the young plants did not have to struggle through the cold storms and frosty nights of May, as they do when planted early, and the weather is warm enough to germinate the seed. The rule is, the people of New England plant their gardens too early to get large crops. Plants that come up and grow rapidly will produce much more than those that, after being above ground a few days, stop growing and stand a long time, without making any perceptible progress.

The weather this year, during June and July, has been warm, and just about well enough to urge along vegetation very rapidly, so that although it started late, by the last week in June, nearly every crop was in advance of an average season. Early peas were large enough to gather the 17th of June, and cucumbers early in July; beans had full grown pods the first week in July. Potatoes made such vigorous growth of tops that they did not form tubers much earlier than usual, but the crop in the garden is larger than an average.

Every man who can do so, should have two gardens, one in which to grow a few early vegetables, and the other to plant for the main crop. The first should be located in a warm, dry place, while the last should be on moist, rich land. The early garden should be planted as soon as possible after the frost is out, and the late garden should not be planted much before the first of June.

One of the impossible things is, to have a good garden without taking good care of it. Not only must the weeds be kept out of it, but the soil must be frequently stirred, the plants must be properly thinned, and the bugs and worms hunted down and destroyed. To neglect either of these is fatal to a good garden. When the owner of a garden forgets or neglects to make daily visits to it, it will soon lose its vigorous appearance, and the weeds, worms and bugs will take possession; the soil will bake so hard that even the interlopers will make but a sorry appearance.

A good rule is, never plant a garden larger than can be well cared for, if it be only a rod square.

☞ The richer the "keep" of live stock, the richer the manure. A pile of good manure is not, therefore, to be had from a half starved herd.

☞ The culture of fruit will pay you a hundredfold in health and enjoyment, and make your home, small though it may be, large in their bounties which nature will provide.

Cultivate the corn not only to mellow the soil but also to make it unnecessary that the plants should share their food with weeds.

Questions & Answers.

☞ All questions to the Editor, desiring answer through the *Ploughman*, should be accompanied by full name of the correspondent.

LILAC AND SYRINGA BUSHES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Will you state in the columns of the *Ploughman* the best season of the year, and the best method for transplanting the common lilac and syringa bushes, and oblige one of your readers? MRS. M. E. D.

Northboro, July 10, 1883.

Hardy shrubs like the lilac and syringa may, with proper care, be set either in the autumn or spring, and made to do well; but, as a rule, April may be considered the best month. The preparation of the land for these, or any other shrubs, must depend very much on the condition of the soil. If the soil is deep and rich and well underdrained, but little preparation is necessary, except to dig a good size hole so as to pulverize the soil for the new roots to spread in; but if the soil be poor, then a large hole should be dug, say five feet in diameter, and two feet deep; this should be filled with rich loam when the shrubs are set. The lilacs are very tenacious of life, and will grow in very poor soil. If the land be dry, the shrubs, as soon as set, should be heavily mulched with leaves, keeping them in place with large stones, and during the first summer should be liberally watered. If the land be moist the mulching will be sufficient, except in a dry season. In transplanting any shrub care should be taken not to let the roots get dry by exposure to the sun before they are set. A cloudy day is the best for removing both trees and shrubs.

"A PRECOCIOUS BIRD."

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I saw in your paper some time ago about "A Precocious Bird." It said the bird crowed when it was six weeks old. The owner asked if anybody could beat his. I have two which I think will go ahead of his. They began to crow when they were not more than five weeks old, and when they were about three weeks old they had quite large combs and wattles. They are Black Leghorn. They would strut around as much as the larger ones.

I have several smaller ones, their combs look red, so I think when they get old enough they will be as smart as the other two. I found an egg which measured 3 in. by 3 3-4 in. Who can beat this? I have also a hen which has raised two broods of chickens and is setting for the third time.

Respectfully, ANGIE ADAMS.

Stock Department.

EARLY FATTENING OF ANIMALS.

[American Agriculturist.]

It is quite as important to fatten and market economically, the animal products of the farm, as it is to raise them. A pound of beef, pork, or poultry, can be made much cheaper in the early fall months, than later in the season, when a larger part of the rations must go to keep up animal heat. There is no weight of profit to be had upon an animal's carcass. It must come out of good, honest food in the rations fed. The temperature in the latter part of summer and early autumn, is in favor of the best use of all the fattening articles of food, while there is enough of green food to sharpen the appetite, and keep up good digestion. We have found green corn stalks, especially sweet corn, an excellent article in the style, to be fed in connection with corn on the cob, and corn meal, and other rations. We have never seen pork made more rapidly than with this kind of feeding. It will be safe to feed all that the swine will eat up clean, and no more. Slack up the feed a little when anything is left in the trough. This will require a little attention, but the pigs will grow so fast, that one can afford to linger by the stye a few minutes, once a day, to see the fat accumulate. Corn is high this season, and we want to make the best use of it.

The best poultrymen we know, begin to give extra feed in September, when they mean to kill in November. The Thanksgiving market is pretty sure to be a good one, and brings ready cash. The small potatoes boiled, and mixed with Indian meal and hot water, make an excellent feed for turkeys and other poultry. This favors growth, as well as fattening. The rations of corn and other grain, unground, may be reserved to the last few weeks of life. Turkeys should have their liberty all through the extra feeding. Some poultrymen shut up their geese and ducks, but we doubt the economy of this method. With a good run, they will have a greater variety of food, and thrive better with an access to a pasture with pond or brook, while they are receiving full feed for market. All that the fattening animals will eat clean, is a good rule for the last month of feeding.

PLANTING FORESTS.

[Country Gentleman.]

A writer in the American Journal of Forestry, in pointing out the requisites for success in stocking artificial forests, lays down two very important essentials, namely, thorough preparation of the soil, and the selection of healthy and vigorous plants. Prairie and other land is to be very thoroughly plowed, and harrowed and re-harrowed till reduced to a complete state of pulverization. It will do no harm to plant the ground thus prepared for one season with corn or potatoes, in order to continue or perfect its condition. The young trees before setting out should be well examined, the writer asserting, no doubt with truth, that a very large percentage of all the forest trees planted on the northwestern prairies are practically dead before they are set out. This is especially true of evergreens, and the trouble is aggravated by the fact that many planters do not know a dead evergreen from a live one, and set out much stuff which is only fit for the brush heap. This remark will apply to other than forest planting, judging from the large number of dead evergreen trees all through the country within a few months after transplanting. There is a great deficiency in the proper and intelligent care of young trees from the moment they are lifted from the nursery row till well and properly fixed in a fine mellow soil where they are to remain; and the remedy appears to be line upon line until owners and their employes understand that trees are to be treated with a care equal to that given to young animals, and that they cannot be thrown about and exposed to the air at the roots with impunity. No planter should value himself on his skill until he can take up and set out a thousand or even ten thousand young trees without a single lost one, for if all have a good and equal chance none will die.

☞ Calves are the seed of the dairy. No one can have good stock or improve what he may have, unless he gives the best care and attention to rearing his calves. A calf is made or spoiled in the rearing, and it matters less what the parentage is than what the rearing and training may be.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS FOR 1883.

STATE AND INDEPENDENT FAIRS.

New England Agricultural Fair at Manchester, N. H., Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1883.

STATE FAIRS

Colorado, Denver, July 17 to Sept. 30.
Nebraska, Omaha, Sept. 10, 15.
Dakota,
Montana, Helena, Sept. 3, 8.
Oregon,
California, Sept. 10, 15.
Maryland, Baltimore, Oct. 15, 20.
Virginia, Richmond, Oct. 31, Nov. 2.
West Virginia, Wheeling, Sept. 10, 15.
North Carolina, Raliegh, Oct. 1 to 5, 20.
South Carolina, Columbia, Nov. 13, 16.
Kentucky, Lexington, Aug. 28, Sept. 1.
Tennessee,
Georgia,
Mississippi, Meridan, Oct. 29, Nov. 3.
Louisianna,
Arkansas, Little Rock, Oct. 16, 20.
Florida,
Texas, Austin, Oct. 16, 20.
Ontario, Toronto, Sept. 11, 22.
Nova Scotia, Truro, Sept. 25, Oct. 1.
Maine, Lewiston, Sept. 17, 22.
New Hampshire, at Manchester, in connection with New England Agricultural Society, Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Connecticut, Meriden, Sept. 17, 22.
Rhode Island, Providence, Sept. 25, 28.
Vermont, Burlington, Sept. 10, 15.
New Jersey, Waverly, Sept. 17, 23.
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Delaware, Dover, sept. 24 29.
Ohio, Columbus, Sept. 3, 8.
Michigan, Detroit, Sept. 17, 22.
Indiana, Indianapolis, Sept. 24, 29.
Illinois, Chicago, Sept. 24, 29.
Wisconsin, Madison, Sept. 3, 8.
Minnesota, Owatonna, Sept 3, 8.
Iowa, Des Moines, Aug. 31, Sept. 7.
Missouri, St. Louis, Oct. 1, 8.
Kansas, Topeka, Sept. 10, 15.
New York, Rochester, Sept. 10, 14.
Ontario Provincial,
Auburn Co. Agr. Ass'n, Angola, Ind., Oct. 9, 12.
Pataskala Agr. Society, Pataskala, Ohio, Aug. 28, 31.
Provincial Exhibition, Guelph, Ont., Sept. 24, 29.

INDEPENDENT AND DISTRICT

American Institute, New York, Oct. 3, Dec 1.
Louisville, Exposition, Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1, Nov. 10.
Pittsburg Exposition, Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 6, Oct. 13.
Inter-State Exposition, St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 3, 8.
District Fair Ass'n, Carbondale, Ill., Oct. 8, 12.
Western Michigan, Grand Rapids, Sept. 24, 28.
North Eastern Indiana, Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 1, 5.
Fat Cattle Show, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 22.
Tri-State, Toledo, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
Southern Ohio, Dayton, Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.
Central Ohio, Mechanicsburg, Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14.
Sabina, O., Sabina, Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.
Blanchester, O., Blanchester, Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
Newcomerstown, O., Newcomerstown, Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5.
Wellington, O., Wellington, Aug. 28, 29, 30.
Clyde, Ohio, Clyde, Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5.
Guernsey Co., Ind., O., Washington, Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Pataskala, Pataskala, Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31.
Orrville, O., Orrville, Oct. 19, 11, 12, 13.
New London, O., New London, Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24.
Hicksville, O., Hicksville, Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21.
Laurelville, O., Laurelville, Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14.
Hartford, O., Hartford, Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14.
Northern Ind., Ft. Wayne, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
Knightstown, Ind., Knightstown, Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31.
Mississippi Exhibition Ass'n, Aberdeen, Miss., Oct. 22, 27.
West Virginia Central Agricultural and Mechanical, Clarksburg, Sept. 18, 20.
Dominion Exposition, St. Johns, N. B., Oct. 7.
Western National, Lawrence, Kan., Sept. 3, 4.
Kansas City Exposition, Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 3, 8.
Manitoba Agricultural and Art Association, Port la Prairie, Manitoba, Oct. 1, 6.
National Mining and Industrial Ex., Denver, Col., Sept. 17, Sept. 30.
Eastern Michigan, Ypsilanti, Mich., Sept. 25, 28.
Northeastern Michigan, East Saginaw, Michigan, Sept. 24, 28.
Central Michigan, Lansing, Mich., Oct. 1, 5.
Fat Stock Show, Williams' Grove), Mechanicsburg, Pa., Aug. 20, 26.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COUNTY FAIRS FOR 1883.

Amesbury and Salisbury at Newburyport October 2 and 3.
Barnstable at Barnstable, September 25 and 26.
Berkshire at Pittsfield, October 2, 3 and 4.
Bristol at Taunton, September 25, 26 and 27.
Deerfield Valley at Charlemont, September 20 and 21.
Essex at Salem, September 25 and 26.
Franklin at Greenfield, September 27 and 28.
Hampden at Chicopee, September 25, 26 and 27.
Hampden East at Palmer, September 18 and 19.
Hampshire at Amherst, September 27 and 28.
Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden at Northampton, October 3, 4 and 5.
Highland at Middlefield, September 13 and 14.
Hingham at Hingham, September 25 and 26.
Housac Valley at North Adams, September 18 and 19.
Housatonic at Great Barrington, September 26, 27 and 28
Marshfield at Marshfield, September 12, 13 and 14.
Martha's Vineyard at West Tisbury, October 2 and 3.
Middlesex at Concord, September 25, 26 and 27.
Middlesex North at Lowell, September 25 and 26.
Middlesex South at Framingham, September 18 and 19.
Nantucket at Nantucket, September 5 and 6.
Plymouth at Bridgewater, September 19, 20 and 21.
Union at Blandford, September 19, 20 and 21.
Worcester at Worcester, September 20 and 21.
Worcester North at Fitchburg, September 25 and 26.
Worcester North-West at Athol, October 2 and 3.
Worcester South at Sturbridge, September 13 and 14.
Worcester South-East at Milford, September 25, 26 and 27.
Worcester West at Barre, September 27 and 28.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Oak Park Association, Greenfield, Sept. 18, 1..

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut State, Meriden, Sept. 18, 21.
New London County, Norwich, Sept. 25, 27.
Fairfield County, Norwalk, Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14.
Windham County Brooklyn, Sept. 18, 20.
Tolland County, Rockville,
Bloomfield, Bloomfield,
Chester, Chester, Sept. 26.
Clinton, Clinton, Oct 3.
Danbury, Danbury, Oct. 1, 6.
Eas Granby, East Granby,
Guilford, Guil ord, Sept. 25.
Harwinton, Harwinton,
Killingworth, Killingworth, Sept. 27.
New Milford, New Milford, Sept. 27, 29.
Milford and Orange, Milford, Sept. 18, 19.
Oxford, Oxford,
Pequabuck, Bristol,
Simsbury, Simsbury,
Southington, Southington, Oct. 9, 11.
Suffield, Suffield,
Tolland Co. East, Stafford Springs, Oct. 10, 11.
Union (Somers, &c.), Ellington,
Union (Monroe &c.), Huntington, Sept. 19 21.
Watertown, Watertown, Sept. 25, 27.
Westbrook, Westbrook,
Woodbridge and Bethany, Woodbridge, Oct. 3, 4.
Woodbury, Woodbury, Sept. 12, 13.
Woodstock, Woodstock, Sept. 25, 27.

COUNTY FAIRS IN NEW YORK.

Allegany, Angelica, Oct. 2, 4.
Broome, Walney's Point, Sept. 11, 14.
Columbia, Chatham, Sept. 18, 20
Duchess, Washington Hollow, Sept. 18, 21.
Erie, Hamburgh, Sept. 25, 28.
Fulton, Fulton, Sept. 4, 6.
Genesee, Batavia, Sept. 20, 22.
Herkimer, Herkimer, Sept. 10, 13.
Jefferson, Watertown, Sept. 18, 20.
Lewis, Lowville, Sept. 11, 14.
Livingston, Genesco, Oct. 3, 4.
Montgomery, Fonda, Sept. 11, 13.
Oswego, Mexico, Sept. 11, 13.
Otsego, Cooperstown, Sept. 24, 27.
Putnam, Carmel, Sept. 11, 14.
Rensselaer Union, Rensselaerville, Oct. 5, 6.
St. Lawrence, Canton, Sept. 11, 13.
Saratoga, Ballston Spa., Sept. 11, 14.
Steuben, Bath, Sept. 25, 28.
Tompkins, Ithaca, Sept. 25, 27.
Wyoming, Warsaw, Sept. 19, 20.
Yates, Penn Yan, Oct. 2, 4.

COUNTY FAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Northampton, Easton, Sept. 11, 18.
Armstrong, Kittaning, Sept. 11, 14.
Beaver, Beaver, Sept. 18, 25.
Berks, Reading, Oct. 2, 5.
Bradford, Towanda, Oct. 2, 5.
Union, Canton, Sept. 19, 21.
Troy Farmers' Club, Troy, Sept. 25, 21.
Doylestown, Ag'l Society, Doylestown, Oct. 2, 5.

Correspondence.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

LETTER FROM MICHIGAN.

NUMBER I.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Having received many enquiries in regard to Michigan, I thought I could answer them better through the columns of your paper than in any other way. Michigan, as every one knows, is composed of two peninsulas, the upper and lower, or as they are sometimes called, the Northern and Southern. The extreme northern point of the State in Kewanau county on Lake Superior, is four hundred and fourteen miles north from its southern border, thus giving the State a climate varying from that of Southern New York to that of Northern Vermont or Maine. It is surrounded on almost all sides by water, while numerous small lakes and streams abound throughout the State. Some of the principal inland lakes are Houghton, Higgins, Burt, Mullet, Black, Torch, Long, Chippewa, and Crystal. The principal streams are the Grand, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Muskegon, Ausable, Manistu, and Saginow.

The western and middle part of the upper peninsula is generally rough, rocky and broken, in some places almost mountainous, with occasional sandy plains. The eastern part of the upper peninsula, the Saginow Valley, and the south eastern part of the State is generally very level;

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1883.

☞ *Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.*

The defeated American rifle team was entertained by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House, who toasted the Queen and the President. The team represented only four States in the Union.

President Arthur visited Cape May, arriving on the steamer from Washington, and seven thousand people gathered on the illuminated beach at eleven o'clock at night to witness his departure.

Cholera is reported to have broken out among the British soldiers at the citadel in Cairo. Five hundred deaths have occurred n Cairo in a single day. At Suez, the disease appeared among the soldiers recently arrived from Cairo.

The opposition in the British House of Commons intend, early next week, to bring forward and discuss a motion declaring that no arrangement for making the new Suez Canal which recognizes the monopoly of M. de Lesseps will be satisfactory.

The New York Board of Trade has passed resolutions recommending that the telegraphic strike be ended by arbitration, and that the assistance of the courts be invoked unless steps are speedily taken to remedy the existing difficulties in an equitable manner.

Captain Payne, the persistent raider in the Indian Territory, has applied to the United States Courts for an injunction to restrain Gen. Pope from interfering with the settlement of that Territory.

The authorities of New Orleans are taking active measures to keep out yellow fever, which has been brought by steam vessels from Vera Cruz to Havana, by prohibiting communication between Ship Island and the Mississippi coasts.

Cyclones and violent thunder storms have been occurring in the Northwest, and Southern Minnesota and Iowa have received destructive visits from them, accompanied with a large loss of life and an extensive destruction of buildings and crops. We read of trains being blown from the track, of telegraph wires being down, of rivers suddenly rising and threatening towns and settlements, and washouts that endanger railway travel. The elements seem to be at play this season, in that section of the country.

Nothing excites more talk at the present time than the great strike of the telegraph operators. The hindrance to the course of business and general intercommunication becomes more gravely obvious every day. Protests are making to the Western Union Company against its longer continuance, and public meetings are spoken of. The finality may be the ownership and operation of the telegraph by the Government itself, of which the newly established Postal Telegraph Company may possibly be the forerunner.

A dreadful catastrophe occurred ten miles from Baltimore, about 10 o'clock on Monday night, at North Point, Tivoli, an excursion resort on the Patapsco River, in consequence of the giving way of the outer portion of a pier on which several hundred persons were gathered, awaiting the boat to take them to Baltimore. A large number of persons were precipitated into the water, which is about ten feet deep, the most of them being women and children. Between sixty and seventy were drowned.

THE STUDY OF THE CLASSICS.

Since this question has been freshly raised as a still unsettled one by the recent address of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., at Harvard College, there has been much said upon it, pro and con, of various degrees of interest and value; but nothing that has come under our observation is so clearly and conclusively stated as what Mr. Dana says on the subject in an article in the New York Sun, of last Saturday. He concedes, and rightly, that the issue turns on the study of Greek, which is the language of perspection, and therefore solely classic,—Latin being comparatively shallow, borrowed, and special in its temporary purpose. After taking a sensible and philosophic survey of the subject, as an issue between modern languages and science and the Greek language, Mr. Dana refuses to allow that the study of modern languages has the same value as the study of ancient languages, and thus gives his reason: we study modern languages for the sake of knowledge mainly; in studying an ancient or dead language we attend to the structure, the anatomy, the physiology, the philosophy, the intellectual evolution of language itself. We master its laws and its logic. We penetrate into the mental process by which it was conceived and perfected; and to do all this requires accuracy, and forms habits of accuracy.

This, he says with professed truth, is a very different thing from the superficial and pleasing labor of learning conversational idioms, and pursuing a literature and admiring its idioms. Among ancient languages, he finely summarizes "the Greek as one of the most profound, complex, and perfect ever produced. The Latin, Gothic, Old Norse, Anglo-Saxon, are each and all far simpler and shallower than the Greek. There is more genius, more force, more creation, in it than in any other, except it be the Sanscrit. In other words, it contains more of the human mind. It is, accordingly, a harder study; and the man who goes through it intelligently and earnestly, receives from it a greater amount of intellectual benefit than he can possibly receive from the study of any other ancient language; while as for the modern languages, they are sure to be produced chiefly as a matter of convenience and social intercourse, or of that pleasure and profit which may be gained from familiarity with literature. For these reasons, it is impossible that the study of Greek should ever be repudiated by intelligent men who wish for a thorough education." The case could not be better stated. The study of such a language is a study of mind instead of the acquisition of a knowledge of nature through her laws and phenomena. Which is true education ought not to be a serious question.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

Looking over the returns of railroad companies for the first half of the current year, one cannot but be struck with the remarkable activity shown by them in building, at a period during which railroad shares have willfully refused to "boom" and the actual cost of construction has been any way but positively in their favor. We find from the reported accounts of their half-yearly operations that their gross earnings have very largely increased, even in the face of a decrease in rates of transportation. And although rumors of fresh disturbances of rates are all the time flying in the air, it seems to be the prevailing opinion that rates have a tendency more and more to become settled, so that something like steady calculations respecting income can be based on them, and a nearer approach to a fixed rule of economies may be expected. It appears that in the past six months 2032 line miles of road have been constructed, against 4181 for the same time in 1882, and 1917 in 1881. There are now 9000 miles under construction, with twice as many more projected. From the freedom with which improvement and construction bonds have been put out of late, it is safe to say that railroad construction will be wonderfully active for the rest of the year; so that as many miles will be built this year as last, which were 10,821.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Bulletin No. I.

The Massachusetts State Agricultural Experiment Station has just issued its first Bulletin, dated July, 1883. The Experiment Station, as the bulletin itself recites, was established by an act of the Legislature approved on the 12th of May, 1882. The management of the Station is vested in a Board of Control, consisting of the Governor of the State as president, ex officio; two members chosen by the State Board of Agriculture; two members from the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College; one member from the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture; and the President of the State Agricultural College. Their names, in the order given above, are as follows: Gov. Butler; J. P. Lynde, Athol, and James R. Nichols, Haverhill; O. B. Hadwen, Worcester, and J. H. Demond, Northampton; Theodore Lyman, Brookline; and James C. Greenough, Amherst. At their first meeting in July, 1883, the members of the Board elected O. B. Hadwen Secretary and Theodore Lyman, Treasurer. Nothing more was done on account of the advanced stage of the season until November, when a director, a chemist, and all necessary assistants were appointed according to law.

The director chosen entered on his duties November 15th, 1882, and the chemist on the 1st of January, 1883. The members of the Board, according to a resolution adopted by them, are delegated to visit the Station every month alternately; the director is likewise instructed to report its condition and wants at the bi-monthly meeting of the Board. On the 30th of January last, the first report of the director was presented to the Board at its annual business meeting, at the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Its essential contents were published in the annual report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for 1882. They consisted mainly of a short outline of a series of experiments proposed for the Board's consideration as the basis of the first year's work of the Station, in addition to a detailed statement of the chemical work carried on since its establishment. The College buildings selected for the Station's service were repaired under the supervision of Mr. Hadwen, and they are now ready for occupation. The refitting of the barn and the stables for feeding experiments was done under the supervision of Prof. Miles, who has also directed the necessary underdraining of fields and buildings for experiments.

The desired enlargement of experiments in fruit culture and the cultivation of new forage crops has been carried out by Prof. Maynard, who has likewise devoted much attention to the investigation of suitable means for the destruction of injurious insects. Most of the experiments assigned to the Station for the present year are fairly under way, and the rest will receive attention at the proper time. The Board voted at its May meeting to authorize the director, Prof. Goessmann, to publish in bulletin form from time to time the results of the work done by the Station, so far as in his judgment they may be of immediate benefit to the farmers of the State; also, to publish for their information to what extent and in what direction the Station in its present condition can render them assistance in their every day's pursuit. It is expected that the bulletins for some time to come will contain mainly the results of chemical analyses of fertilizing material, fodder articles and such other substances as are specified in the legislative act, Chap. 212, of 1882. In order to insure completeness in the chemical record of the Station's work, the chemical analyses previously reported will be reprinted in proper connection with later work of a similar kind.

The present bulletin contains ten different fodder analysis; of wheat bran, rye bran, corn meal corn meal and cobs, hominy feed, gluten meal, linseed cake, cotton seed meal, two analyses, and coarse portion of cotton seed meal for fertilizing purposes. The bulletins will hereafter be issued every month as long as the material on hand renders it advisable. They are to be sent to the agricultural press and the various agricultural societies of the State, and to all persons, in the State or out, who will furnish their address to the office of the Station. Those who are connected with the publication of agricultural topics are invited to reciprocrate by sending their publications to the office of the Station. Newly perfected arrangements will enable the chemical department to attend more satisfactorily to the examination of objects of general interest to the farming community. First and prompt attention will hereafter be given to requests, coming through officers of agricultural societies or clubs within the State, for the analyses of substances; and they will be attended to in the order in which they are received.

In all cases, the material for the analysis is to be sent on, transportation prepaid; the results will be returned without charge for the work carried out. Applications for analyses of substances sent on by private parties will receive attention in the order of time when the results promise to be of a more general interest, and as far as the existing special resources admit. But on account of the Station's present limited financial means, a moderate charge in the latter case becomes necessary for the services rendered, to cover expenses only. No work, as is obvious to every one, can be carried on at the Station whose results are not at its disposal for publication, if deemed advisable, in the interest of the citizens of the State. With the consent of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, the analyses of commercial fertilizers collected by the State inspector will be published hereafter in the regular bulletins, in advance of the annual report. It is necessary for those transmitting parcels and communications to the Experiment Station to prepay postal and express charges, if they would receive the desired attention of the same.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

It is barely possible that by the time this paper reaches the hands of its readers, the war between the telegraph operators and the Western Union Company will have come to an end, for it is becoming more evident every day that the present state of things only grows worse instead of better. The strikers are peaceful and orderly, and are scrupulously careful not to tolerate any acts of violence against the property of their former employers. They have all but the universal sympathy of the public. If they can hold out indefinitely, and will hold together as now, there seems to be little doubt that they will compel the company to agree to a formal consideration of their claims, and that a satisfactory adjustment of relations will follow. But rival companies like the Rapid Telegraph Co., have improved the opportunity to make proposals to the striking brotherhood, which are reported, at this time of writing, to have been accepted. It is also stated that the executive committee of the brotherhood has agreed to turn over to these companies their most skilled operators, which will be just so much of a loss and disadvantage to the Western Union when it sees fit to negotiate, for it will find the pick of its old employes gone beyond its reach.

The inconvenience and obstructions are so great that public meetings are proposed, for the purpose of impressing upon the company its first duty to perform its chartered service to the public. The company, however, industriously keeps up the appearance of fulfilling all of its obligations, which it may find easier that it anticipated, from a fact that a great many people have voluntarily withheld their patronage from the wires until this matter is settled. Unless it is soon settled, things are certain to go rapidly from bad to worse. Already very audible talk circulates in favor of a government telegraph, in which case, were the Western Union to sell it could never expect to obtain any such price as is represented by the figures of its present capitalization. But there is much in this contest to force all of us to reflect how much more easily we could get along without the telegraph than we think we could. A great many business men now confess it to be a business expense, which they could just as well spare as not. Many of them now rely on the mails, because they are more reliable and precise than any messages sent through other hands can. To tell the truth, the telegraph has come to be used for gambling purposes more than for all others put together.

THE CHOLERA.

The latest and best considered reports from Egypt make it apparent that the cholera plague is rapidly spreading, the deaths being largely in excess of what has heretofore been stated. The returns of mortality differ widely, as might be expected. At Cairo and in its suburbs, the daily deaths are numbered at over four hundred, and the number is correspondingly large in other places. The Khedive and the ministers have gone to Cairo for the purpose of remedying the confusion prevailing in the sanitary arrangements. Cases of sporadic cholera are said to have appeared at Bombay, and apprehensions multiply that the plague may yet break out there in full force. At Suez the quarantine regulations have been renewed with increased vigor. At Cairo, it is said that the work of burying the victims is hardly more than the name. Trenches are digged in the sand, and the dead are piled so close to the surface that the first gust of wind exposes the putrid remains at the top of the pile, which were not covered deep enough at first to prevent the sun from reaching them through the sand. The infected districts are avoided by every one except deserting negroes, Portuguese, South African, and English deserting sailors, who are familiar with exposure to infection, and will bury a body for a round price, or loot a whole street in the poorer quarters for what they can get.

The authorities have even burned houses containing dead bodies, leaving the debris untouched. It is natural to fear that the plague will, in this day of intimate commercial intercourse, follow in the track of commerce across the Mediterranean, and find a soil ready to receive it in France and England. That has been its usual course. In fact, a despatch has already been received by the surgeon-general at Washington, stating that six cases of cholera have made their appearance on the London docks; and in view of this information the Secretary of the Treasury has promptly decided to employ a competent physician in every port from which cholera and fellow fever are likely to be sent to this country, to communicate information of the departure of any infected ship at the earliest possible moment. The Treasury has $100,000 at its disposal, to be used to prevent the introduction into the country of epidemic disease. The situation at Cairo is a truly frightful one. The disease is spreading everywhere. The mortality is hourly increasing. The inhabitants of certain districts have been driven out of their homes by the police, and huddled on board barges. Hundreds have evaded the police and fled to the centre of the city with their filthy beds and bedding. Gen. Wood's troops compelled them to return, and cholera afterwards appeared among the troops. Fearful mortality prevails among the Egyptian artillery, and British officers have to bury the dead.

AT THE STATE HOUSE.

As little as possible is doing up at the State House, and much of that scarcely worth a formal record. The House having fixed the salaries at $650 as a compromise in figures rather than in principle, the Senate went into a debate of the subject on that basis. One speaker remarked that he knew members who had actually mortgaged their farms in order to help out their expenses here the last winter. But on a final vote the bill was refused admission, under a suspension of the rules, by 17 nays to 11 yeas not the requisite four-fifths.

The House laid on the table the bills offered in respect to the disposition of deceased State paupers at the Tewksbury Almshouse, and the care of property belonging to the inmates of that institution; in respect to the employment of more than one member of a family in the same public charitable institution; and in respect to the tanning of human skins.

A couple of resolutions, prefaced by a long preamble, offering the thanks of the Legislature to the Committee on Charitable Institutions, and to the Governor for their patience and courage in investigating the condition and management of the Tewksbury Almshouse; and declaring it unnecessary unwise, and impolitic to further prolong the session of the Legislature, leaving the report of the committee to the judgment of the people, and notifying the Governor and Council of their desire of the Legislature to adjourn *sine die*, were amended by adding the name of Mr. Brown, and then indefinitely postponed.

The committee reports were then taken up and subjected to debate, and it was voted to close the debate at 12:30 on Wednesday. The debate on the reports was accordingly continued.

THE GRAND ARMY AT DENVER.

During the current week has occurred the seventeenth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Denver, Colorado, which has been a brilliant, successful affair. The annual encampment is located at points far apart from year to year, but this is the first time it has gone beyond the Mississippi River. The commander in chief invited a number of delegations to meet him at Omaha last Sunday, and proceed to Denver; and the invitation was responded to by delegations from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Newport, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa. The escort of the commander in chief thus occupied about thirty coaches of the Union Pacific Railroad, besides sleepers. Ten carloads of Grand Army delegates were forwarded by the Union Pacific last Saturday. A large delegation of the veterans went through Canada on their route, thus going out of the country to celebrate the remains of heroes of a civil war. Denver is holding an exposition also, this summer. The camping ground is an elevated table land, commanding a view of the city below and of the mountains for scores of miles. Preparations to feed twenty thousand veterans have been made in a mammoth tent, while there are 1350 wall tents, each capable of accommodating fifteen men. Yellowstone Park is talked of for a future annual gathering of union volunteers.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Instead of coming before parliament at this session with a request for an appropriation, after a vote sanctioning the agreement regarding the Suez Canal which was made with M. de Lesseps, Mr. Gladstone has announced in the House of Commons that he would not ask for any such sanction at the present time, and the opposition benches very naturally responded with cheers. To them it was a victory. But they are to wait for the sequel before they begin to score their triumphs. Earl Granville gave notice in the House of Lords that the agreement would be referred to a special committee. The agreement provided that England was to lend all the money necessary to construct the parallel canal, which was to be in the form of a loan of 40 millions of dollars, bearing 3 1-2 per cent. interest, and redeemable in 50 years. It is argued that by the terms of the covenant M. de Lesseps betrays his own apprehensions respecting the soundness of his claim to a monopoly of canal navigation across the Isthmus. Neither England nor Egypt, it is asserted, has ever acknowledged such a claim. The obvious reasons for the hostility shown to M. de Lesseps in England are, the excessive charges on the transit of vessels, four-fifths of the canal revenues coming from British commerce, and his palpable desire to keep the British fleet out of the existing canal during the late war of England with Egypt.

Editor's Table.

☞ *Dio Lewis's* numerous writings on physical health and the true mode of living, are as popular as any issue from the American press, but no more so than they deserve. "In a Nutshell" is his latest, a fitting brochure, and well described as the wisdom of a lifetime, salted down in a few readable, spicy paces, designed especially for the use of students. College presidents are all enthusiastic in its praise. It should be in the hands of every young person. It teaches all necessary points in its line, and its style is vigorous, incisive, and fascinating. "Our Girls" is another of his books on health, written in his free but chaste style, and presenting his fresh ideas in a fresh way. Its tone is altogether pure and healthy. No less than eighty thousand copies of it have been sold! "Chastity; or, Our Secret Sins," is still another of his books, and this is the book on which the author is willing to stake his reputation. In it he shows the true spirit of an apostle. It is full of instruction, and necessary instruction, on every page; its influence on the rising generation cannot be incalculable. It will do a great deal to educate people in the right principles, the relation of the sexes, and become the means of education to a purer life. It is a frank and noble minded discussion of topics usually consigned to a silence that is both squeamish and criminal, and that is the opinion of one of the leading professors of Cornell University.

The work of Dio Lewis in life has been emphatically that of a teacher of the ethics of practical living. He has devoted himself to preaching the gospel of purity, and his practical doctrines have been those of simplicity, sincerity, continence, and abstention. He has steadily taught that the higher law, which is the true one for our human natures, requires constant sacrifices; that indulgence is delusive and destructive, and self-restraint alone is strength and safety; that for the human body and its life there is no beauty like the beauty of holiness, that a civilized society cannot exist on any other basis than that of the pure relation of the sexes; that as we become soverign over passion by subordinating it over higher nature, we likewise elevate and exalt the latter, and bring both into something like harmony; in fine, that if we study Nature's own simple laws with a view to obeying them, we cannot miss of that wealth of happiness which lies waiting for the acceptance and enjoyment of every well-ordered, healthy, uncorrupted being. His books are all, therefore, well worth reading many times. They are preachers on every day, practical morality, without canting, but in hearty sympathy with the best and purest aspirations of every living man and woman.

Clark Brothers, Publishers, New York.

☞ Special Report No. 61, from the Department of Agriculture, on the Area of Corn, Potatoes, and Tobacco, and the Condition of Growing Crops in the United States and Europe, with a report of rates of transportation, has been received at this office from the department.

☞ *The Boston Directory* for 1883 has been promptly issued from the untiring and accurate press of the old publishers of this invaluable office and desk companion. It is needless to say that it appears in the very best style, typography, paper, and binding being all considered, which defies successful rivalry. We are not at present able to offer any classification of its many names, showing how our multiplying city population is made up. It is enough to say of its contents that they will be found full and reliable for all the uses to which such a reference book is put. The frontispiece is a noble bird's-eye view of City Hall. The baby volume is at once a directory of the citizens and a business directory. The year on which it enters corresponds with the opening of the government fiscal year, July 1st. There is a carefully prepared index to the large list of advertisements which accompany the list of citizens' names, with a special record of removals and additions received too late for insertion in the General Directory. A large colored map of the City of Boston goes with the Directory. The amount of labor and care requisite for the production of such a volume is too vast to be fairly comprehended by any one. Samson, Davenport & Co. have the field in this business, and they are universally credited with being out of the reach of all competitors.

☞ *Dio Lewis's Monthly* is a new claiman for public favor, the first number being issued for August, 1883. It is intended to spread abroad among the people the theories of living, in whose advocacy its edi or has achieved deserved distinction. The contents are varied, and by different writers, including the editor, whose pen is put under free requisition. Among the titles of the pieces are the following: Insane Asylums; Out of Door Life for Girls; Herbert Spencer and Grumbers; Woman's Figure; The Good Old Times; Unbalanced Circulation; and, How to Cook our Food. The professed aim of this magazine is to popularize sanitary science. Published by Clarke Brothers, 68 and 69 Bible House, New York, at $2.50 per year, or 25 cents each number.

☞ We have received a copy of the Crop Report, for June, showing the yield and condition of crops and other matters relating to Agriculture in Georgia, from Commissioner J. F. Henderson.

☞ *A College Fetich*, the title of the address delivered by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., before the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity of Harvard College, which has excited such wide discussion among educated men and by the press has been issued in becoming pamphlet form by Lee & Shepard.

☞ From J. F. Henderson, Commissioner, we have received a copy of a Manual on Poultry, prepared under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia.

☞ We have before us a box of *Fay's New Prolific Red Currant*, which it is claimed, surpasses all other varieties in general good qualities. It was originated sixteen years ago by the late Lincoln Fay, of Portland, Chautauque Co., N. Y. from a seedling of the Cherry and Victoria currants. For the past eight or nine years, it has been cultivated alongside all the popular varities, and it was adopted as a standard market variety before deciding to dispose of a single plant. Its characteristics are size and prolificacy, with a spicy flavor and much less acid than the Cherry currant. The color is a rich red, equal in size to the Cherry, and asserted to be five times as prolific. It is endorsed highly by the most distinguished fruit culturists. The plants may be had of Mr. Geo. S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.

The Agricultural College.—The Senators in the several districts of the State are manifesting great activity in providing for the effective operation of the new law which gives two free scholarships in the State Agricultural College to each Senatorial district. They are one by one announcing arrangements for competitive examinations for these free scholarships in the different districts, and thus practically showing the interest felt by the State in the early realization of its own generous scheme.

American Pomological Society.—This National Association of fruit growers, of which the venerable Marshall P. Wilder is the President, will hold its Nineteenth Session at Philadelphia, commencing on Wednesday, September 12th, and continuing for three days. It goes to Philadelphia on the invitation of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, which gives at the same time its 54th annual exhibition in Horticultural Hall in the same city. All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural, and other kindred associations in the United States and British Provinces are invited to send delegations, and all persons interested in the cultivation of fruits are invited to be present, and to occupy seats in the convention. It is expected that this will be the largest and most useful meeting ever held by the Society.

Nebraska State Fair.—This Fair will be held at Omaha, Sept. 10 to 15 inclusive. Premiums amounting to $12,000 are offered. The races will take place on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, and will be governed by National and the Lexington Rules, the purses footing up $3800.

The Fate of Folly.—In rashly resolving to swim the fearful whirlpool of Niagara, the noted swimmer, Capt. Webb, simply defied the forces of nature in their angriest mood. No man could expect to outlive so foolhardy an experiment. It was not an experiment, for it was easy to calculate the chances and find they were all against him. At last accounts his body had not been recovered, and in that ceaselessly boiling caldron of waters it is doubtful if it ever will be. There it may continue to make the circuit of the restless deeps, until it is worn entirely away in the seething forces that make it their plaything. Capt. Webb just as much committed a deliberate suicide as if he had announced that to be his intention beforehand.

READ AND RUN.

— Pere Hyacinthe, of Paris, will sail for this country next month. His wife is a sister of Prof. Butterfield, of Madison, Wisconsin.

— The old and dry saying is this time credited to Bishop Williams of Connecticut, that the Pilgrim Fathers, on landing on our shores, first fell on their knees and then on the aborigines.

— A son and namesake of Senator Dawes has joined the geological survey in Montana.

— Cuba is about setting on foot a renewed attempt to free herself from the sovereignty of Spain.

— Thackeray once said to a medical friend: "there is not, in the whole of your pharmacopeia, so sovereign a remedy as hard work."

— Those who have occasion to draw checks at the banks, appreciate the abatement of the two-cent tax nuisance.

— Shakespeare will be liberally exhibited on the stage next winter, by such actors as Irving Booth, McCullough, Barrett, Mayo, Keene, Edgar, and a number of fresh aspirants for fame.

— The capital of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been increased from a few hundred thousand dollars to eighty millions, on the whole of which dividends have to be paid.

— A Hindoo doctor says that for health we should always sleep with our heads to the east, but never northward.

— Arabi Pasha in his exile must feel a grim satisfaction in seeing the English driven out of Egypt by the cholera.

— The reports of the condition of the crops continue favorable for large harvests, and business reports are increasingly favorable.

— The entire number of cars of every description owned by the seven horse railroad companies of Boston is 140, and the number of men employed by them is 3,148.

— Ex-Secretary Bristow is said to be making a foot excursion through the White Mountain region.

— The number of tricycle riders is steadily increasing, and the 'cycle fever is spreading rapidly. People of whom it would not be thought are taking up this new means of personal conveyance, which is described as delightful.

— Unique and brilliant exhibitions of fireworks are now frequently given at the seashore hotels just below Boston.

— An outbreak of cholera is apprehended at Bombay.

— Sudden deaths from excessive drinking of ice-water are reported with much too great frequency.

— Mr. Charles A. Hovey, secretary and treasurer of the State Alliance since 1878, has left Massachusetts to accept a responsible position with a manufacturing corporation at Manchester, N. H.

— The Young Men's Christian Union of Boston has already sent out about one thousand children to enjoy vacations on farms and other health-giving places.

— Chief Justice Waite of the United States Supreme Court has arrived home at Toledo from his Western trip, suffering from the injuries received in his recent accident. It is not yet known whether one of his ribs is fractured or not.

— President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad lives in a house in Montgomery Co., Penn., which has been occupied by his own family for nearly two hundred years. He is of Welsh descent, and his ancestors were among the first settlers in the locality.

— Gen. Ord, a retired army officer, who took passage on the City of Washington steamer at Vera Cruz for New York, and was one of the number who were taken down with yellow fever, died at Havana, where the cases were all landed.

— The clearing house exchanges of the country show a decrease of 17 per cent. last week, as compared with the same week in 1882.

— Vanderbilt is said to have borrowed five million dollars of New York banks on Saturday last. He needs the money to hold up his stocks in Wall street,—the Central, Lake Shore, and others.

— Sims Reeves, the famous English tenor, weighs nearly 200 pounds, and has been singing in public for forty years, at the highest prices.

— A bill has been introduced into the New Hampshire legislature, to inquire into the action of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad Company, in investing money in the stocks of other roads.

— There was a succession of delightful days during the latter half of last week.

— Specimens of Mr. Blaine's forthcoming book, "Twenty Years of Congress," have made their appearance in the press in advance of the issue of the volume.

— The Charles River Basin bids fair to become one of the principal attractions of Boston. The work of dredging the basin has for some time been going on, and soon the piles will be driven on to Boston side, and the filling of the Cambridge flats from West Boston Bridge to the Brookline Bridge will be commenced.

— The British government has sent out twelve physicians, who are cholera experts, to Egypt.

— The Chinese government has prohibited the export of bullocks for the use of French troops in Tonquin.

— In addition to cholera, leprosy has made its appearance in Egypt, and is spreading rapidly.

— Denis Kearney is at present in Boston, but has attracted little attention.

— Canon Liddon is industriously engaged on his life of Dr. Pusey, which he hopes to have out of the press this year.

— A wooden bridge of the N. Y. & N. E. Railroad was burned at Coventry, R. I., on Monday, making the transfer of passengers necessary.

— The Gibson House, with stable and twenty-five horses, were burned at Portsmouth, N. H., early last Monday morning.

— Boston loses one of its best known citizens, in the death of Ginery Twitchell. He began life as a stage-driver, and ended with being President of the old Boston and Worcester Railroad, and Member of Congress. His age was seventy-two years.

— They say the plural of it must be Knights Templars, and not merely Knight Templar.

— The Israelites all appear to be summering at Long Branch.

— Now it is said that wooden pavements are provocative of diseases of the eyes and lungs. There's nothing, after all, like the roads and fields.

— A policeman came up just in time to prevent the first suicide which was being attempted from the Brooklyn Bridge.

— The hop speculation has suddenly collapsed. Australia helped us out of that "corner."

— A deer wandered within the city limits of Bangor, a few days ago. It is not reported whether he got away in safety again.

— The patent office examiner of inferences has decided eight out of eleven telephone cases in favor of Bell.

— There is said to be so little profit in the ice business in Maine, that scarcely enough is left to pay the actual cost of storage.

— The English business man is said to know American railroad maps by heart.

— The English salvation army, and its leader especially, have lately suffered severely in pocket and reputation by the result of a lawsuit.

— Every town in England has an institute which is a sort of evening school for working people.

— Matthew Arnold, the distinguished writer and critic, has no command of oratory whatever.

— The Edison system of electric lighting is to be tested in the new State capital at Albany.

A happy party of seventy-five children, from the alleys and attics of this city, passed the other day through Concord, N. H., in a special car attached to the express train of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, bound for the farmhouses in the vicinity of Montpelier, Vt.

☞ Both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this paper.

— After the international rifle-match at Wimbledon was concluded, last Saturday, the enthusiastic crowd that had gathered broke through the ropes. Earl Brownlow addressed them brief ly, and thanked the Americans for coming to England. Many officials shook hands warmly with the Americans.

☞ Agents can grasp a fortune. Outfit worth $10 sent free. For full particulars address E. G. RIDOUT & Co., 10 Barclay St, N Y. nov12-52t

— A train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was caught in a tornado, about fifteen miles south of Green Bay, Wis., and almost completely wrecked. The cars stood on one rail for a long distance, owing to the force of the wind, and trees fell across the track, being broken like pipe stems. It was so dark that the engineer could not see out of the cab.

☞ Cape Cod shipped 35,000 bbls. of cranberries during the season of 1882. More than 50,000 persons have been relieved of dyspepsia, loss of vitality, liver trouble and indeed, most of the every day ills of humanity—by having used a bottle of Wheat Bitters.

— The deaths from cholera in Cairo and other parts of Egypt are said to be much more numerous than is reported, and the plague is rapidly spreading. The atmosphere in the section of Cairo so fam liar to travellers who visit Ghiseh and the Pyramids is said to be fetid, and burials are only a pretence.

GRANGE WORK FOR AUGUST.

Lecturer's Communication, National Grange, P. of H.

To the Secretary of the "Massachusetts" (Boston) Grange, No. 38.

Subject for Subordinate Granges for this Month is No. 53.

Questions 52.—What is religion and politics in the Grange?

Suggestions—It has been said and repeated a thousand times that there is no religion nor politics in the Grange. An organization of this character, void of religion and politics, would be a fraud and deserving of contempt.

If there were no religion in the Grange, why make the moral standing of an applicant a test for admission? Is not the first lesson taught at the threshold on entering a Grange a religious one? And so it is with every lesson as we advance in the order through all the degrees and ceremonies. If there is no religion in the Grange why open all its meetings with prayer, and close them with a benediction? Why the W. M.'s injunction at the close of every session as to our conduct during the intervals of its meeting? The most devoted and earnest men and women of the various religious denominations meet and mingle together in the Grange in the enjoyment alike of its religious exercises; having laid aside all sectarianism, their religious sentiments are elevated to higher esteem and usefulness.

Educating on political economy, on the affairs and science of government, is "politics" in its true sense. Men and women of all political parties meet in the Grange and enjoy the teachings of these principles; having divested themselves of selfish partizanship they readily assent that each shall enjoy his own political convictions.

When we dismiss selfishness, than we can properly distinguish between religion and sectarianism, between politics and partizanism. Our religion is true and elevating. Our politics sound statesmanship.

MYSTERY SOLVED.—The great secret of the wonderful success of VEGETINE. It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

When we are taking down leagues of laborers, let us not wholly forget those tyrannical leagues of capital, known as syndicates, rings, and such that squeeze the people whichever way they turn.

☞ Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron. Its control over scrotula diseases is unequalled by any other medicine.

— A new German method of preserving milk in its natural state, with no addition to it whatever, is announced in a scientific journal of Germany. Milk so preserved is said to keep fresh for years, and to have the same taste as new milk.

☞ Physicians recommend porous plasters in cases of Back Ache, Lame Side, Stiff Muscles, Rheumatism and all local pains. Allcock's Plasters are the best made, combining Fresh Hops with Gums. Ready to use, pleasant and powerful in action. 25 cents at any drug store.

—The ostrich farm near Costa, in Los Angelos Co., California, attracts crowds of visitors. The farm has thus far proved successful One hundred and twenty-five more ostriches are about to be shipped from Buenos Ayers to New Orleans, whence they will be distributed throughout the Southern States and Territories.

☞ Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

—A Boston preacher, discoursing last Sunday on the telegraph strike, said that the chief peril of our country, our civilization, our Christianity, lies in the growing tendency of society to crystalline into classes.

NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

In Aurora, Ill., lives Mrs. Wm. Henson. She says: "Kidney-Wort has cured me of neuralgia, ver igo and sick headache."

—In Bridgton, Me., a young calf was recently found with a large portion of its hide stripped clean off from its body, evidently the work of some animal of the wild-cat species. In fact, a large wild-cat has been seen in the vicinity.

☞ The renowned Dr. Clendenning says one third of all his dissections showed signs of Heart Disease; if you have it in any form, use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, $1 per bottle at druggists. jly21 2t

— It is rumored that the Government will be asked to guarantee the debts of the States whose bonds are below par, at a rate to be fixed, the remaining portion of the debt to be considered cancelled.

☞ N. C. Perry, Esq., residing at 252 Hanover street, Boston, Mass., says: "Ellis's Spavin Cure has cured two of the worst cases of wind-gall I ever met." jly21-2t

— The Grand Army reunion at Denver has fully equalled all expectations. Delegates have come to the camp from all quarters of that which was for a time the Union section of the country.

SICK-HEADACHE

Mrs. J. C. Henderson, of Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "I have used two of Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets' a day, for a few weeks, has entirely cured me of sick-headache, from which I formerly suffered terribly, as often, on an average, as once in ten days." Of all druggists.

— One of the large paper manufacturing companies of Hartford, Conn., has refused to take any more Egyptian rags, on account of cholera apprehensions.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, *Station D., New York City.* dec5-y

SALES OF STOCKS.

Closing Bids.

U. S. 3 per cents.....100	Lake Shore.....107
do. 5s exteaded.....101	Long Island........
do. 4½s reg.....112½	Louisville & Nash...40½
do. 4½s coup.....113	Manhattan Beach....24
do. 4s registered....118½	Manhattan Ry.....64
do. 4s coup.....118½	Memphis&Charlest'n 39
Dist. Col., 6ris 1s 30 guaranteed.....	Metropolitan Ele....93
Central Pac 1st.....115	Mobile & Ohio.....26
Den. & R. G. 1st.....98	Missouri Pacific.....99½
Erie 2ds.....95½	Nashville & Chat....82
Kan. Pacific consols. 98½	New Jersey Central..104
Kan. 1st Pac. Den....104½	N. J. Central.....102
Lehigh & Wilkes.....104½	Northern Pacific.....49½
Oregon Nav 1st.....107	do. preferred.....80
St. Joseph.....100	Northwestern.....117
Tex. Pac. land grants 60	do. preferred.....144
Texas & Pacific 2ds..82½	Ohio Central.....8
Sinking funds.....119	Ohio & Miss.....32
Union Pacific 1st.....112	Ontario & Western....24½
Land Grants.....100	Oregon Nav.....107
Adams Ex Co.....123	Oregon Trans.....79
Alleghany Cent.....12	Oregon Improv't Co...20
Alton & Terre Haute 65	Pacific Mail.....37
do. preferred.....85	Peoria, Dec. & Evans'le 17
American Ex.....93	Read ng.....66½
Arkansas.....5	Rich'd & Alleghany..3
Atlantic & Pac.....12	Rich'd &

SALMS.

[REVISED]

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PTURE

d by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S treat-
operation of the injury trusses in-
receive treatment and leave for
His book with likenesses of his
fter cure, and endorsements from
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been cured, mailed for 10 cts.
ss at principal office, 251 Broad
Monday, Tuesday and Saturday
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MARKET, BOSTON,

all Prices.

y for the Ploughman, for the week ending July 28.

BEEF, &c.

Beef Liver		4@5c
Beef Tongue		10@12c
Corned Beef		9@11c
Smoked Beef		9@11c
Beef Tongue, salt		10@12c

Lard, &c.

Smoked Should's	10	@11
Smoked Ribs	11	@12c
Sausages	12	@12c
Pigs' Feet	5	@6c
Lard, leaf	11	@11c

and Mutton.

Mutton, c'r'ss	4	@6c
Mutton, shoulder	5	@6c
Spr Lamb, h'd q'rter	12	@14c

ry, Game, &c.

Pigeons, wild,		@ 30
" doz	2 00	@2 50
Philadelphia broilers	30	@ 40
Widgeon, pair	50	@ 60
Teal, " pair	75	@ 1 00
Yellow-leg, " doz	3 00	@4 00
Peep, dozen	50	@ 75
Rabbits, each		@ 50
Venison, " lb	8	@ 10c
Woodcock		@ 50
Pigs, roasting		@3 00

, Cheese, &c.

Fair to good do	12	@13c
Farm	11	@11c

ggs.

Cape		@ 20
Eastern		@ 22
Northern		@ 22
Western		@ 20

d Vegetables.

Tomatoes, lb		@ 10
Do. Berm'da, qt		@ 10c
Tomatoes, can		@ 15c
Citrons, each		

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes		
Sweet Pot's, b		@ 50
Turnips, bush	60	@ 75
Beets, peck	40	@ 50
Beans—		
White, Y'pk	$7	@ $8
Pea, bush	2 75	@ 3 00
Cabbages, head	10	@ 15
Carrots, doz		@ 40
Sweet Corn, p'ck		@ 50
Onions, per pk		@ 60
Cauliflowers		@ 50
Squashes		@ 75
Lettuce, head	5	@ 6
Squash—		
Hubbard, b		@ 2
Marrow, b		@ 3
Cucumbers		@ 50
Cucumbers, c		@ 1
Egg Plants, new	20	@ 25
Herbs, b'ch		@ 10c
Pickles—6 gallon		
Cucumbers	60	@ 75
Marjoram		@ 1
Lyches		
Lychees Nuts,		
(in b'k)		@ 6c
per doz		@ 50
Rhubarb, b		@ 2c
Artichokes, pk		@ 50

ruits (not dried)

Apples, Bald'n	1 50	@2 00
" Baldwin	1 50	@2 00
" Greening	1 50	@2 00
" Russet	1 50	@2 00
" Pippin	1 50	@2 00
" Sweet	1 50	@2 00
" Gravenstein	1 50	@2 00
" Nonesuch	1 50	@2 00
" Porter	1 50	@2 00
" Spitzenberg	1 50	@2 00
" Tolman	1 50	@2 00
" Talman Sweet	1 50	@2 00
" Yellow Bell	1 50	@2 00
" Rhode Island	1 50	@2 00
" Blue Pearmain	1 50	@2 00
" Jersey Sweet	1 50	@2 00
" Red Cheek	1 50	@2 00
" Pound Sweet	1 50	@2 00
" Seek-no-further	1 50	@2 00
" Fall Pippin	1 50	@2 00
" Fameuse	1 50	@2 00
" Red Astrachan	1 50	@2 00
" Early Harvest	1 50	@2 00
" Sops of Wine	1 50	@2 00
" Primate	1 50	@2 00
" Early Strawberry	1 50	@2 00
" Summer Rose	1 50	@2 00
" Williams' Fav	1 50	@2 00
" Red Astrachan	1 50	@2 00
" Early Harvest	1 50	@2 00
" Sops of Wine	1 50	@2 00
" Primate	1 50	@2 00
" Early Strawberry	1 50	@2 00
" Summer Rose	1 50	@2 00
" Williams' Fav	1 50	@2 00

NEWS SUMMARY.

General Ord, U. S. A., died of yellow fever at Havana on Sunday evening.

Two men were killed and eleven badly wounded at a Sunday picnic on Staten Island.

The prospects for a good mackerel season for the Gloucester fishermen are poor.

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ELLISS SPAVIN CURE.

"The most remarkable remedy of the age."

Extraordinarily valuable in removing LAMENESS, SWELLING or Inflammation.

"It is the only preparation that will." IT REMOVES SPAVINS and without blister or blemish.

Undisputed Positive Evidence of Absolute Cures.

IT WILL COME where others fail SPLINTS, RINGBONES &c.

IT LEADS ALL the world, and IS HIGHLY ENDORSED

As THE BEST of all Horse Remedies.

HISTORY OF THE HORSE, with testimonials, front free on Application.

A FAIR TRIAL will convince every one. Send same on a postal.

We prepare Condition Powders and Hoof Ointment. Heave Powders, Worm Powder and Colic Powders.

All these on sale at Drug stores and harness dealers. Price of Ellis's Spavin Cure $1.00 per bottle.

For particulars, free books, etc., write to ELLIS SPAVIN CURE CO., 50 Sudbury St., Boston, or 372 4th Ave., New York.

WHEAT BITTERS THE BEST AND The Richest BLOOD, BRAIN and NERVE -F-O-O-D-

CAREFULLY PREPARED. THOROUGHLY TESTED. ACCEPTABLE AND RELIABLE.

The Curative Principles of the Wheat are its most valuable food property, and are, when properly prepared, the most acceptable nutriment with which to build up the system.

The Blood, Brain and Nerves are the forces which make the strain of every day work and life, and in order to save sickness it is wise to BUILD FOR HEALTH.

Wheat Bitters are prepared, not by fermentation but by solution and are richest in the Phosphates, which enrich the starch and impure matter are eliminated. These make in themselves a basis, to which is added the best and choicest medicinal qualities, necessary to make it a tonic and bitter. It is at once healthful, pleasant to the taste and must not be confounded with the thousand and one cheap alcoholic bitters which are sold as curealls. Medicine is doubly effective when used with food, so as to nourish while it corrects.

Sold by druggists, $1.00 per bottle. WHEAT BITTERS CO., M'f'rs. N.Y.

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SAMARITAN NERVINE NEVER FAILS. THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

The only known *specific* for Epileptic Fits. Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. Nervous Weakness quickly relieved and cured. Equally by some in delirium of fever. Neutralizes germs of disease and sickness. Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds. Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, it is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, its twin brothers. Cures bad breath to good, removing cause. Routs biliousness and clears complexion. Charming resolvent and matchless intervent. It drives Sick Headache like the wind. Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. Restores life-giving properties to the blood. Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders. Reliable when all opiates fail. Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or money refunded. Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand Leading physicians in U. S. and Europe. Leading clergymen in U. S. and Europe. Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror. For sale by all leading druggists. $1.50. The Dr. S. A. Richmond Medical Co., Props., St. Joseph, Mo. (2)

Chas. N. Crittenton, Agent, New York City.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]

Messrs. Editors —

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each being trained to duties of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm, and seems to specially suit the case. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaints of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Mrs. A. M. D.

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HOP PLASTER

This plaster is absolutely *the best* ever made, combining the virtues of hops (see cut) with gums balsams and extracts. Its power is wonderful in curing diseases where other plasters simply relieve. Crick in the Back and Neck, Pain in the Side or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Muscles, Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Chest, Affections of the Heart and Liver, and all pains or aches in any part cured instantly by the *Hop Plaster*.

Try It. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Hop Plaster Co., Manufacturers. Mailed on receipt of price. CARTER, HARRIS & HAWLEY, (3) General Agents, Boston.

LAME BACK

as28-eowy (1)

SUMMER Imprudences ARE SURE TO BRING ON SUMMER DISEASES

INDIGESTION, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, FEVERS, &c., &c.

BUT Perry Davis's Pain Killer

DRIVES THEM AWAY. DRIVES THEM AWAY. DRIVES THEM AWAY.

DON'T BE WITHOUT PAIN KILLER. BUT OF ANY DRUGGIST.

ELASTIC PAINTS 50c. per gal.

Also Black Diamond Cement for Repairing Roofs, Gutters, Cisterns, etc.

ELASTIC PAINT CO., 84 Hanover St., Boston.

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SCALE OF POINTS OF EXCELLENCE FOR THE YEAR 1883.

As established by the New York State Agricultural Society.

Adopted by the New England Agricultural Society for the government of Exhibitors of Cattle at their Fair, to be held at Manchester, N.H. Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1883.

POINTS IN A SHORTHORN COW.

Pedigree—Should show unbroken descent on both sides, from known animals derived from English Herds, as found in the English or American Herd Books, *and without this an animal cannot compete in this class.*

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POINTS IN A DEVON COW.

[Purity of blood as traced back satisfactorily to importations of both sides and more than known pedigree, or as found in the lately established Herd book for North Devons, and without this an animal cannot compete in this class.]

The Head—Should be small, clean and bony; the forehead wide, flat, or, from fullness of the frontal bone over the eye, somewhat dishing; the face straight; the muzzle fine; the nostrils open; the lips thin and rather flaring.

The Nose—Of a light, delicate orange.

The Eye—Should be bright, prominent and clear, but not showing white in the corner, as indicative of that spirited but tractable disposition so necessary to cattle that must bear the yoke; a beautiful orange colored ring should invariably surround the eye.

The Ear—Thin; of a rich orange color within; of a medium size, with a quick and ready movement, expressive of attention.

The Horns—Light, tapering, of a waxy color, toward the extremity, and gaily as well as symmetrically placed on the head, the occipital bone narrow, thus bringing the base of the horns nearer together.

The Neck—Of medium length, somewhat light in substance, very clean, and well set upon the shoulders.

The Chest—Deep and round, carrying its fullness well back of the elbow, thus affording, by the aid of a moderate girth, the amplest room for the action of the heart and lungs, and that, too, without an extreme width forward and between the points of the shoulders, which might interfere with the action of the animal.

The Brisket—As it adds nothing to the internal capacity of the chest, must not overload the breast, but be sufficiently developed to indicate a feeding property, attended with a full proportion of fatty secretion.

The Shoulder—Is in this breed a very beautiful and important point, and should, in a degree, approximate is form to that of a horse. It should take a more sloping position than is found in most other breeds, with its points more projecting and angular, and the blade bone more curved, thus blending with and forming a fine wither, rising a little above the level of the back line.

The Crops—Full and even, forming a true line with a somewhat rising shoulder and level back, without either drop or hollow.

Back, Loin and Hips—Broad and wide, running on a level with the setting on of the tail.

The Rump—Lying broad apart, high, and well covered.

The Pelvis—Wide.

The Twist—Full and broad.

The Quarters—Long, and thoroughly filled up between the hocks or hip bones and the rumps, with a good muscular development down the thigh to the hocks.

The Flank—Moderately deep, full and mellow in proportion to condition.

The Legs—Not too short, and standing as straight and square behind as may be compatibly with activity. The bone quite small below the hock and knee; the sinews large and clean, with the fore arm well developed.

Carcass—Round and straight, its posterior ribs almost circular, extending well back and springing nearly horizontally from the vertebræ, giving in fact, much greater capacity than would at first appear.

The Udder—Should be such as will afford the best promise of capacity and production.

The Tail—At its junction, level with the back, long, very slender in its cord, and finishing with a tassel of white hair.

The Hair—Should be short, thick and fine, and, if showing on its surface a fine curl or ripple, it looks richer in color, and is supposed to indicate a hardier and more thrifty animal.

Color—In its *shades and degrees* is more or less governed by fashion, but, in the Devon, is *always red*. Formerly a rich blood red was the favorite color and test of purity; and now a somewhat lighter color is in vogue. In all cases the color grows lighter around the muzzle, while a dark mahogany color, verging almost to a black, and running yet darker about the head, always a very questionable color for a *true North Devon*, more especially when accompanied by a dark nose.

Carriage—The Devons having, from their excellence for the yoke, another destiny besides that of the butcher's block, it is important that the animal's form should indicate as much; but to obtain this, something of the heavy, inert, squarely moulded frame of the merely beefing animal must be relinquished for a lighter and more active frame.

Quality—On this the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value of the animal depend; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good measure, the grazier's and butcher's judgment. If the "touch" be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but, if it be hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft, flexible and substantial feel; and when beneath the outspread hand it should move easily with and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance, which, however, becomes firmer as the animal ripens. A thin, papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold climate.

100

POINTS OF THE DEVON BULL.

The points desirable in the female are generally so in the male; but must, of course, be attended with that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong, vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible; but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in the females of his get.

The head of the bull may be shorter, the frontal bone broader, and the occipital flat and stronger, than would be consistent with the more delicate system of the female, *with the latter it may be excused if a little heavy at the base*, so its upward form, its quality and color be right.

Neither is the looseness of the skin attached to, and depending from the under jaw, to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, *provided* it is not extended beyond the bones, but leaves the gullet and throat clear and free from dewlap.

The upper portion of the neck should be full and *muscular*; for it is an indication of strength, power and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loins long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide, and thoroughly developed over the entire frame.

POINTS IN A HEREFORD COW.

[Purity of blood, as traced back to the satisfaction of committees, to importers and to both sides from known English Breeder, or as found in Eyton's Hereford herds Book, or Herd Books of the American Stock Breeder's Association.]

Head—Moderately small, with a good width of forehead, tapering to the muzzle; the cheek bone rather deep, but clean in the jaw.

Nose—Light in its color, and the head free from flashiness.

Eye—Full, mild and cheerful in expression.

Ears—Of medium size.

Horns—Light and tapering, long and spreading, with an outward and upward bend, giving a gay and lofty expression to the whole head.

Neck—Of medium length, full in its junction with the shoulders, spreading well over the shoulder points, and tapering finely to the head.

Chest—Broad, round and deep; its floor running well back of the elbows, which, with a springing of fore rib, gives great interior capacity to this all important portion of the body.

Brisket—*When in flesh*, largely developed, descending between the legs, and deep, by covering the anterior portion of the sternum, or breast bone, but never interfering with the action of the animal when in working condition.

Shoulder—Lying snugly and closely toward the top, and spreading toward the points the blades sloping somewhat back, and running pretty well up into the withers, which by raising a very trifle above the level line on the back, gives to the ox a very upstanding and beautiful fore end. The whole shoulder well clothed with muscle.

Crops—Filling all up evenly behind the shoulders, and blending them in smoothly with the muscle of the back. Send the

Back—Loin and hips should be broad, wide and level.

Rumps—Should be nearly or quite level with the back, and long, carrying its width to abundant, mellow, loose and freely moving under the hand, thus showing great aptitude to fatten.

Pelvis—Broad, by wide apart bones (already mentioned), and the space between the rumps, which should stand well apart, giving a general breadth to the posterior portions of the animal.

Twist—Broad and full, extending well down on each side of the thigh, with corresponding width; a broad twist is a good indication of a butcher's animal.

Hind Quarters—Large and thoroughly developed in their upper and more valuable portions, but by no means full and gross below the hock, but muscular.

Carcass—Round throughout, full and capacious, with the under line of the belly level or nearly so.

Flank—Full and wide.

Legs—Straight, upright, firmly placed to support the superincumbent weight; a strong sinew, but by no means a large, coarse cannon-bone.

Plates—Of the belly strong, and thus preserving near the

Udder—Broad, full, extending forward and well up behind. Teats of good size, squarely placed, with a slightly oblique pointing out, with veins large and swelling.

Tail—Tail of medium length, and full at its point of attachment, but fine in its cord.

Hair—Thick, close and furry; and, if accompanied with a long growth, and disposition to curl moderately, is more in request; but that which has a harsh and wiry feeling is objectionable.

Color—Red or rich brown, oftentimes very dark, with a white or brockled face, are also the colors most fancied, though there are gray and also cream colored Herefor is.

Carriage—Prompt, resolute and observant, and in the ox gay and lively.

Quality—On this the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value of an animal depend; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good measure, the grazier's and the butcher's judgment. If the "touch" be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but if it be hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft, flexible and substantial feel; and when beneath the outspread hand, it should move easily with it and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance, which, however, becomes firmer as the animal ripens. A thin, papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold climate.

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In contradistinction to the cow, the head of the bull may be shorter, the frontal bone broader, and the occipital flat and stronger, than it may receive and sustain the horn; and this latter may be excused if a little heavy at the base, so its upward form, its quality and color be right. Neither is the looseness of the skin attached to, and depending from the under jaw, to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, *provided* it is not extended beyond the bone, but leaves the gullet and throat clean and free from dewlap.

The upper portion of the neck should be full and *muscular*; for it is an indication of strength, power and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loin long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide, and thoroughly developed over the entire frame.

POINTS IN THE JERSEY COW

[As established by the Jersey Agricultural Society.]

Purity of Breed—On both parents' side required for producing rich, yellow butter.

Head—Small, fine and tapering; eye full and lively; face lean and of a smoky color; *muzzle fine and encircled with white*; horns polished, a little crumpled, tipped with black; ears small and of an orange color within.

Neck—Straight from the withers to the setting of the tail; chest deep and nearly on a line with the belly.

Hide—Thin, movable, but not too loose, well covered with soft hair of good color.

Barrel—Hooped and deep, well ribbed home (having but little space between the ribs and hips); tail, fine, hanging two inches below the hock.

Legs—Fore legs straight and fine; thighs full and long, close together when viewed from behind; hind legs short, the bones rather fine, hocks small, hind legs not to cross in walking.

Udder—Full, well up behind; teats large and

Scale of Points Continued.

squarely placed, being wide apart, with veins large and swelling.....4
Growth.....1
General Appearance.....2

Perfection for cows and heifers 21

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The upper portion of the neck should be full and *muscular*; for it is an indication of strength, power and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loin long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide and thoroughly developed over the entire frame.

POINTS IN THE AYRSHIRE COW.

[Purity of blood, as traced back to the satisfaction of committees, to importers and to both sides from known English Breeder, or as found in Eyton's Hereford herds Book, or Herd Books of the American Stock Breeder's Association.]

Head—Small, with a clean, lean face, long and narrow; the muzzle and nose variable in color.

Eye—Placid, and not strikingly large.

Ear—Of full size, and of an orange color within.

Horns—Small, tapering, with an outward and upward turn, and set on wide apart; the face somewhat dishing.

Neck—Of medium length, clean in the throat, very light throughout and tapering to the head.

Shoulders—Lying snugly to the body, thin at their tops, small at their points, not long in the blades, not loaded with muscle.

Chest—Must retain sufficient width and roundness in a good constitution. The lightness of the fore quarter, and the "wedge shape" of the animal, from the hind quarter, forward arising from a small, flat, and thin shoulder than from any undue narrowness of the chest.

Crops—Easily blend in with so thin a shoulder, and prevent all hollowness behind.

Shoulders—Lying snugly to the body, thin at their tops, small at their points, not long in the blades, not loaded with muscle.

Chest—Must retain sufficient width and roundness in a good constitution. The lightness of the fore quarter, and the "wedge shape" of the animal, from the hind quarter, forward arising from a small, flat, and thin shoulder than from any undue narrowness of the chest.

Crops—Easily blend in with so thin a shoulder, and prevent all hollowness behind.

Back—Should be straight and the loins wide, the hips rather high and well spread

The Poet's Corner.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

MY SERENADE.

BY ELIZA F. MONIARTY.

Just after the flitting of daylight,
Ere the shadow of night descends,
While the fires in the west are burning,
That I look for my feathered friends.

I hear in the azure above me
A warble familiar and sweet,
The flutter of wings floating downward,
And the melody dies at my feet.

As under the wide-spreading chestnuts
I stand in the bloom ankle-deep,
The buttercups nodding around me,
And daisies just dropping to sleep.

Again through the silence a warble
Breaks suddenly sweet on the ear,
And two robin redbreasts are pouring
Their souls out in cadences clear.

They sing, and tears' tremulous fountain
Is stirred to its depths at that strain;
Each note of enchantment awakening
A slumbering pleasure or pain.

The breeze holds its breath and is listening;
The leaves whisper low on each spray,
And I on the pinions of fancy
Am floating away and away.

The scene melts to naught, and before me
The ocean's wild waves sweep the shore,
The friends of my heart are beside me,
And joy reigns triumphant once more.

The future, a dream of delusion,
Lies pictured in glory afar,
While hope o'er our visioned horizon
Shines lovely as evening's lone star.

I turn with a sigh from the by-gone,
This fair happy scene fills the view,
My serenade ceases, and slowly
Night's shadow encircles the blue.

July, 1883.

Ladies' Department.

THE SERGEANT'S WILL.

A STORY OF HARE COURT.

CHAPTER I.

'Mr. Warrington, I believe?'

Simple words and true as far as that I am Mr. Warrington; but this I can assert that never had words so taken me by surprise, nor has my name ever been put to me under more singular circumstances. That this may be clear I must explain. As shortly as I can I will do so, for I dislike explanation, and would have my judge, when I am moving the court, know beforehand, if possible, what my point is.

I am a barrister, as you guess, and my chambers are in Hare Court; it is the most ancient, quiet and retired place in the Temple, just on your right if you come in by the archway at the bottom of Chancery Lane. My number is of no importance; in fact abundant reasons will appear why I should be reticent as to it. One reason, which will not appear, but a very cogent one nevertheless, being that solicitors are not fond of counsel who rush into print, unless their incubations are bound in calf. I have one room in which I sit myself, and the undivided half of a clerk's room and a passage; the rest of the set are occupied (I am talking of a time six months back) by Sergeant Greathead, Q. C., of the Western circuit, whose large room in the rear is the only comfortable and well-furnished one, my rooms being as dingy and cheerless as most ground floor apartments in the Temple. A couple of doors shut us in, but the oak is only sported when the clerks leave at seven. Then our chambers, not very lively during the day time, are abandoned to darkness, silence and the mice. In a word, they are merely offices.

Well, about the time I have mentioned, I was obliged, no matter why—perhaps because my dinner at the Suffolk Street Club I discovered a fallacy in the opinion to be sent out the next morning—I found myself obliged, for the first time for certainly a year, to go to my chambers after dinner. The clock at St. Clement Danes was striking the half hour after nine as I turned into the lonesome and echoing Temple. I opened my outer door with my key, after ascertaining that I had with me nothing in my pocket and did the same to the inner door, drawing the oak to behind me, and shutting it; then I stood still. It was very odd!—all should have been in darkness, but from the keyhole of the Sergeant's room a bright ray of light shone steadily, and from within came the familiar sound of the rustling of papers. It was very odd. I had known Sergeant Greathead say he never worked at night, and certainly I had heard of his coming to his chambers in the evening. Very singular that we should both be there on this particular night! At any rate, I would see if it was all right. I opened his door and walked in quietly, an apology on my lips. The room, as I have said, is spacious one, was brilliantly lighted, the table with papers and books on it; no Sergeant Greathead was there! Some one was, though, with a vengeance.

'Mr. Warrington, I believe.'

With one hand resting upon the table and pressing some among the many papers which littered it, stood the speaker, a lady! Apparently about five and thirty, she was tall and of a fine figure, her face was remarkably thr ugh simple. A veil obscured much of her face, which was toward me as I entered. Either her complexion was naturally colorless, or agitation had driven the blood from her cheeks; the latter, I conjectured, since her left hand was pressed to her side. I stood dumb-founded, and at least twice this unexpected apparition repeated the words I have set down. Who was she, and what on earth was she doing alone and at this time of night in our chambers? As far as I remember I said at last in a bewildered tone, still holding the door handle:

'Yes, certainly, I am Mr. Warrington.'

'You must be surprised to find me here. I am Sergeant Greathead's niece.

'Oh, yes!' I answered with a bow and a vain attempt to indicate by my tone that I thought this a perfectly satisfactory explanation of her presence at 9:30 in his chambers; 'Oh, yes.'

'He is rather unwell this evening, and thought he would like to have some papers to read, in case he should not sleep. I have volunteered to fetch them—was it not bold of me?—and my cab is waiting in Fleet street.'

'The Sergeant not well! I am very sorry. Can I give you any assistance?' From the appearance of the table she must have undone most of the bundles in search of the right papers, such was the litter upon it. She really was a very good looking woman.

'You can undo the harm you have innocently caused, Mr. Warrington, by getting me a glass of water, if you will be so kind. You startled me not a little. I was prepared to find darkness and loneliness, but not to meet any one.'

'If I have frightened you I do wish I had stayed away—which is unselfish,' I added gallantly; but it is curious that fate should have led me here tonight for the first time this year.'

'Yes; not only curious, Mr. Warrington, provoking, also.'

I laughed and hastened to my room, lit a candle and drew some water from the filter. There was a flavor of romance about this, and yet, handsome as she was, and singular as were the circumstances, something repelled me. I had not got over the start she caused me perhaps.

'Are you sure that you have got what you want?' She had replaced the papers and cleared the table with wonderful deftness while I was away. She was standing now by the fireplace, evidently ready to go.

'I have, thank you,' she answered rather thoughtfully; 'perhaps you would be good enough to escort me to my cab, my nerves have hardly recovered yet.'

She smiled bewitchingly as she spoke what I took for bandinage, but the next instant I saw that it was true enough. We were moving toward the door, and I had just said, 'With pleasure,' when a heavy footstep, coming along the passage outside, made itself clearly heard even through the closed doors. It halted a couple of seconds as if going no further, then it proceeded on and up the stairs. Well, just during the second or two that it halted at the door, I saw my companion's face—it had turned white again and had the same nervous expectant expression I had first observed. Her nerves had not recovered the surprise of my sudden entrance.

'It would hardly do for any one to find me here,' she said with a forced laugh, finding my eyes fixed upon her face.

'No? but that was so like your uncle's footstep that it did not alarm me.'

She did not smile as I expected. On the contrary, she helped to unfasten the outer door with almost petulant eagerness. Once in the open air she breathed more freely, but she hardly spoke again except to thank me when I put her into the cab.

'I hope the Sergeant will sleep to-night and not need his papers,' were my last words, which she only acknowledged by a bow, as she threw herself back. But I had cause, as will be seen, to remember them.

I did not get much work done that night, quiet as it was; my visitor had unsettled me, I suppose. Twice I thought I heard some one in the Sergeant's room, and was foolish enough to take a light and go and see. Of course, there was no one there; so after a short time I gave it up and went home to bed.

The next day, be it observed, was Sunday. I pass on as briefly as I can: at breakfast on the Monday I received a more serious shock. Among the items of intelligence in The Morning Post appeared this paragraph (it will save me much explanation): 'We regret to have to announce the sudden death, at his residence, Gloucester Road, of Mr. Sergeant Greathead, Q. C., of the Western Circuit, Recorder of Diddleham. His decease, which took place very suddenly on Saturday evening, was caused by a heart complaint from which the learned gentleman had for some time suffered.'

'Umph,' said I to myself, and, being a lawyer, began to think and to put two and two together, not without now and again a little eerie feeling down the small of my back. Mr. Sergeant Greathead died on Saturday evening. On Saturday evening, before or after the event is not proved, a lady is occupied all alone among Mr. Sergeant Greathead's papers in his chambers, and, though this I was not quite sure about, among the drawers of his private writing table. 'Umph!' well, I was never on very intimate terms with the old gentleman, who was thirty years my senior, and it is no particular business of mine. It's all right, or will come so in the end, doubtless. And I put on my boots and coat and went down to chambers and discussed the old gentleman's death, with the due amount of sympathy, with his clerk, and forwarded a letter of condolence to the family, of whom I knew nothing, applied to the treasurer of the Inner Temple to take on the Sergeant's chambers, and did my usual work and lived my usual life for four days. Then something happened. Thomas, my boy, showed in to me 'our Mr. Ford, of Ford, Ford and Bittle, of Staple's Inn,' whom I knew to be the late Sergeant's solicitors. 'A new client,' said I to myself, with much excitement. With a judicious mixture of courtesy and dignity I waved him to a seat; which was all thrown away.

'Now, perhaps you can help me, Mr. Warrington,' he said, after a few preliminary observations which sufficiently enlightened me. 'Have you any idea where our poor friend is likely to have put his will?'

'Not the slightest. We were not on very intimate terms, though the best of friends. Have you searched his cupboard and books?'

'Carefully. Yet I feel sure that it is here. The day he signed it he said to me, 'Here you'll find it when it's wanted, Ford,' and he tapped the table so that I took it for granted he meant to lock it up there.'

'What family has he left, Mr. Ford?'

'He was never married. His niece, a remarkably nice girl, has lived with him for a year. Except a distant cousin, who acted as a kind of house-keeper, she was his only connection.'

'Was his niece a great favorite of his?'

'Yes, of late, very much so. Her mother and the Sergeant did not get on; a year ago the mother died, and Mr. Greathead, who was a good man at bottom, took the girl home. I don't mind telling you that the missing will leaves her nearly everything.'

'What?' I cried, in huge astonishment, 'leaves her nearly everything?'

'Yes; and very natural, too; why not?'

Up to this moment I had had, since the lawyer opened his business to me, but one idea, which was, that on the night on which old Greathead died, his niece, this 'very nice girl,' had come to his chambers, searched for the will, and, for her own advantage, abstracted and destroyed it. Had done that, and had, into the bargain, startled me first and fooled me afterward. But how about this theory now? *Cui bono.*

'I can't make it out!' I said, slowly, nursing my chin.

'Not out, I!' cried the other briskly.

'Is the niece, Miss—Miss Greathead, of a very Quixotic spirit—at all likely to burn the will to benefit some one else?'

'She's not so mad as to throw away seventy thousand pounds, if you mean that. Good heavens, sir, what suggested such a thing to you?'

I told him all that had occurred on the Saturday night, just as I have related it above. If my readers feel a tithe of the wonder he expressed, I am satisfied with my powers of description.

'If you had not told me face to face, sir, I would not have believed a syllable of it!' he said emphatically, 'not a syllable!'

'Could you'—after I had thought a minute or two—'could you procure me a glimpse of Miss Greathead, or of her photograph?'

Our Mr. Ford actually blushed. 'Well, I could. Perhaps it would be more satisfactory if you saw herself.'

'Not at all.' What in the world made the man fidget so?

'Then I think—I have—somewhere, if I've not left it, the very thing you want. Oh, yes, here it is.' And after fumbling in all his other pockets, from his breast pocket Mr. Ford, a little red in the face, produced a neat little Russia leather case. He opened this and held the portrait within for my inspection.

'Well?' he uttered impatiently, while with a critical eye I was examining a very pretty, very youthful, wholly good face.

'Now a little, just a little, too *retrousse*;' I murmured.

'Eh?' shutting it up with an angry snap. 'But, however, that is not the lady who was occupied here on Saturday night. That is one point clear, Mr. Ford. Now, who would profit by the destruction of this will? Is any earlier one in existence?'

'There is a former will discovered in the Sergeant's desk at home. It was made before Clive—I mean Miss Greathead—came to live with him.'

'Its date?'

'January, 1879.'

'Well?'

'It leaves two-thirds of the estate to the cousin who then kept house for him.'

'A tall, pale, dark-eyed woman, decidedly good-looking?'

'Yes. By Jove, I see! She was your visitor, and with instinctive caution gave Clive's name, or rather description,' he cried.

'And has destroyed the last will?'

'I don't know so much about that,' he answered, slowly wiping his forehead. 'She did not burn it here, as you say the fire was out. She might keep it to see how things would turn out. It gives her £5,000, too.'

'Ah, does it? Wait a moment. Does it really? Well, then, we can get it back by a bold stroke. The first will, which must be proved if the last be not found, gives the house-keeping cousin two thirds, about £50,000 say; the later and missing will gives her £5 000. But suppose one were—only suppose—one were to turn up between the two and give her nothing, eh?'

'No chance!' said the lawyer; 'I don't think I quite follow you.'

'I can explain in two words. You see—'

But as the two words lengthened themselves to two hundred, as two words always do, I need not go through any more of our conversation. Its drift will be guessed by the sagacious reader.

At parting, 'It's rather a serious thing, you know,' said the lawyer, ruefully.

'Yes,' I answered mischievously; 'its five years!'

* * * * *

We were assembled in the dead man's dying room in Gloucester Road to hear the will read. It may seem odd that I should have been present at this merely family matter, but the fact is that I, John Warrington, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, was not a silent and humble gentleman, with a beard and glasses, with also a seedy coat and boots to match, and a habit of taking snuff surreptitiously, yet with a certain amount of ostentation, was present. But he was merely Mr. Ford's clerk, and if his face and figure were not familiar sights in the offices of Messrs. Ford, Ford and Bittle, why Mr. Ford had a right to engage a special clerk for business of so confidential a nature as this. There were not many present. The tall, gra-ious, almost queenly woman sitting near the fire with her back to the light and a large black fan in her hand is Miss Chilling, 'third cousin to the deceased,' as the newspapers would say. The fair nervous girl by the table is Miss Clive Greathead; observe that her pale face flushes a little as she shakes hands with 'our Mr. Ford.' In the background are old Humphreys, the clerk, and several servants.

'I have two wills here which I think I ought to read,' says the lawyer, softly, taking his seat at the end of the table. 'The first is dated 1879, the second about a year back. A third will was made within the last six months, but I regret to say that our poor friend must have destroyed it, intending of course to make another in its place. In the midst of life, we are—yes, indeed!'

Having uttered this in low but clear tones he takes from me, I mean from the clerk who produces them from his black bag, some papers, and proceeds in more business-like tones to read the 'last will and testament of Jonathan Greathead, of Gloucester Road, in the County of Middlesex; and of Hare Court, the Temple, in the city of London, barrister-at-law.'

'The purport is this,' said he, after the usual flood of verbiage had passed for the most part harmlessly over our heads, 'that the bulk of the testator's estate would go to his cousin, Miss Chilling, and a share, very much smaller, but still considerable, to Miss Greathead. In one respect I very much regret that my task does not end with this will.'

Then we all listen to another last will and testament, and a fresh current of conveyancer's English, much shorter than the last, however, is let loose upon us. One person in the room, I can safely assert, feels on the rack, and Miss Chilling's fan never stays, but flutters, now slowly, now with a sudden impetus. And no wonder: her fortune of £45,000 pounds is swept away as by a stroke of the pen, and a miserable £500 all that is given her instead. Of the residue, after payment of certain legacies to the servants, clerks and others, the whole is given to Miss Greathead. When he ceased, the woman by the fire rose grandly to her full height.

'This is not the final arrangement our friend intended to make; so much I know; it is a sad lesson of the danger of procrastination, even in the wisest of us.' Thus Mr. Ford, in a low, apologetic tone, busy with the paper.

'Oh, Edith, I am very sorry!' Miss Greathead had risen, too, and put her hand upon the elder woman's shoulder. The servants were filing out. Miss Chilling pushed the other aside, not cruelly, but as if she were in the way.

'The will! show me the will!' she said, in hoarse, low tones, holding out one white hand imperatively. Mr. Ford handed it to her without a word. She took it to the window and examined it carefully. Wonderful as under the circumstances was her self-command, one could hear the paper rustle in her shaking hands. In a moment she faced us.

'You did not draw this will?'

'No,' Mr. Ford answered; nervously, 'he took, I suppose, other advice. The attesting witnesses are Mr. Warrington, who, you may be aware, has chambers—had, I should say—with the Sergeant and the laundress, who died some months ago. So it is evident that it was made at chambers.'

There was an uncomfortable silence for a moment. Then Miss Chilling crossed the room and rang the bell.

'Is Mr. Humphreys still here?' she said to the servant.

'Yes, Miss.'

'Ask him to come to me, if you please.' 'My clerk shall fetch him,' cried Mr. Ford, hastily, with a glance first at the servant and then at his unpropossessing follower.

'No,' said Miss Chilling, imperatively. We all stood still and listened to the clock ticking solemnly, till the old clerk appeared.

'Humphreys,' she said, with a strange yearning in her tone, a sudden softening as it were, 'please to examine this signature, and tell me if it is your late master's.'

He was her last hope.

The old man slowly took out and put on his glasses. Miss Greathead, nervous and frightened, cowered in the window seat. Mr. Ford looked steadily into the fire. I fancy he saw there a short law report, headed, 'In the matter of Charles Henry Ford, gentleman, one, etc.,' or it might be more short'y, 'In the matter of a solicitor.' As for his clerk, I can answer for it, that no heart in the room was going pit-a-pat like his. How long Humphreys was poring over it! At last he spoke, and then with torturing slowness.

'Ah, that's his writing sure enough, God bless him.'

Then two of us drew such a sigh of relief, as, well I am at a loss for a sufficiently strong metaphor, but at any rate it was a very deep sigh.

Mr. Ford murmured a few words of condolence to the one lady, and of congratulation to the other; and he and his clerk got themselves out of the room as well as they could. The last seen of Miss Chilling, she was brooding over the fire, with a face ever so much older, as it seemed to us, than that which had shone in the dusk behind her fluttering fan.

'Upon my honor,' Ford whispered to his confidential clerk, as the door closed behind them, 'I am almost afraid to leave them together.'

'Oooh, your young woman hasn't made a will.'

'Why? what! you don't think she—?' He stood still.

'The Sergeant? No, I don't. I've seen his doctor. She was first on the scene, that's all; a couple hours before any one else, I expect.'

'What if our plan doesn't answer? How long are we to keep it up?'

'A week won't do us harm; then, if nothing turns up, we must find out something wrong with our precious document. But I don't think she is inclined to fight.' And the confidential clerk of Ford, Ford and Bittle linked his arm with that of 'our Mr. Ford' with astonishing freedom, and an utter forgetfulness of his seedy hat and boots.

John Warrington, barrister-at-law, was sitting alone in my room next day when Thomas came in.

'A lady to see you, sir.' I was not greatly surprised.

'Show her in. Good gracious! How do you do? Please to take a seat, miss—ah, yes, Miss Greathead. Very sad things have happened since I saw you last.' It was my former visitor, the Sergeant's niece.

'Yes, indeed; they are too fresh to be spoken of. I have called to ask you a question, Mr. Warrington, and I am sure I may trust to your discretion.'

'Absolutely,' I assented, warmly.

'Please do not think it an odd one. I have a reason. Do you remember witnessing my uncle's signature about a year ago?'

'Well, I remember this much, that I did so, but I don't think I can tell you much about it; as far as I can recall the matter, Mrs. Coll was there. No one else, I think. If I can help you any further, I will think it out.'

'Thank you,' she said, with a half-audible sigh, drumming softly on my table with her gloved fingers. 'That is all, I think, that I wanted to ask. Now I am here, I should like to see my uncle's room for—for the last time, Mr. Warrington, if you please.'

'Most certainly. Nothing has been disturbed since you were here.' I led the way into the room; she stood in the middle and looked round with a steady scrutinizing gaze.

'I will leave you for a moment,' said I, considerately, and, half closing the door, stepped into my own room, and sat down—to finish the Statement of Claim in Davey vs. Davey?—nothing of the kind, but executed upon my heart hrug a silent dance of triumph that would have gained for me a lucrative engagement at the Aquarium. After five minutes of this, I composed my face, and went back to the old gentleman's room, stumbling carelessly over the mat as I did so. She was still apparently standing exactly where I had left her. It cost me all my self-command to avoid glancing round the room.

'Thank you,' she said sweetly. 'I am so much obliged to you. I am very glad I came. You will not mention my visit?'

'You may depend upon my reticence,' I said, with a bow, in which I flatter myself that a sincere personal devotion and an overflowing appreciation of her affection for her uncle appeared to mingle. The moment, however, that I had got her out of the chambers, and the door closed behind her, I sent Thomas off with a note and darted back into the Sergeant's room. There I stood in the middle, where my visitor had stood, and looked around me. There was a melancholy tidiness everywhere. Quickly I opened the drawers, cast my eye over them, felt behind them; as I expected, nothing. Then I procured a chair and a candle, and with a care and minuteness that would have done credit to a Fouche, I looked along the top of row after row of the calf-bound books, that on three sides concealed the walls from floor to ceiling. Two sides had been examined before I found what I had expected. Low down between the fireplace and one of the windows it was almost within reach of the writing-table. Then I sat down on the floor, put the candle beside me, and took out my watch.

Seven minutes passed before Thomas returned, and some one with him. I did not move, but sung out:

'Ford, here I am; come in, and shut the door.'

'There has been a lady here, your boy tells me!'

'Yes, the lady. She wished to see her uncle's room once more. Sweetly appropriate, wasn't it?'

'Yes, yes!'

'Well, out of consideration for her feelings—'

'Bother her feelings!'

'I left her alone—and look here.'

He was on his knees in the twinkling of an eye, and had both his eyes glued on the top of the eleventh and twelfth volumes of Bevan's Reports of the Court of Chancery. The layer of dust, which elsewhere lay in uniform smoothness, was here disturbed.

'The will is in chancery, you may depend upon it,' I said, airily. At a sign from me Ford gingerly removed the books, and opened the first one, and shook it—nothing. I won't swear that our faces did not flush, as he opened the other and shook it—nothing. Then he got up and used a naughty word. I examined the volume closely, with the same result. We looked at one another.

'Nothing wrong with our calculations, is there?'

'No; under the missing will she gets £5,000. That will disappears that she may get two-thirds of the whole estate under the first; when, lo, up starts an intermediate will—a devilish odd will—leaving her only £500, and good, as far as she knows, until the missing one turns up. She's no fool; therefore it will turn up.'

'If she has not destroyed it!'

'Exactly. How much time did you give her?'

'Five minutes at least; and some one has been at these books. Wait a minute, what fools we have been!' The two volumes of Bevan's Reports still lay upon the floor side by side. I plunged my hand into the orifice caused by their absence from the shelf. I groped. Ford's eyes grew perceptibly bigger. 'What's this?' I cried, and brought out a paper.

'Right!' he shouted, as he hastily glanced at it outside. 'The lost will! We've won.' 'No chance of 'five years with'—' oh, now, Ford?'

'No, but upon my honor, at one time things looked awkward.'

The five thousand pounds were promptly paid to Miss Chilling, and she has passed from our sight with that modest independence. She was a very clever woman, and most certainly will get on in the world. I am glad she never learned how she was checkmated. Clive Greathead is now the wife of 'our Mr. Ford,' a cosy, pleasant resort is their house in Greenville Place. So much of the business of Ford, Ford and Bittle comes to my chambers in Hare Court, that I also am thinking of setting up a little double establishment in the West End. Ford and I sometimes chat over the Sergeant's three wills, and the last time I dined with him I heard him say, with singular emphasis, to his guest on the right:

'You never forged a will, now, I suppose, Sir John?'

'I, sir!' cried the Alderman, with portentous dignity.

'Oh, no, of course not; but do you know, I daresay you've dined at the same table with people who have.'

The worthy merchant swelled and swelled with indignation until I quite feared for him. And yet, do you know, I think Ford was right.—[Time.

JUST A LOVE-LETTER.

"'Miss Blank—at Blank.' Jemima, let it go!" —*Dobson.*

NEW YORK, July 20, 1883.

DEAR GIRL:

The town goes on as though
It thought you still were in it;
The gilded cage seems scarce to know
That it has lost its linnet.
The people come, the people pass;
The clock keeps on a-ticking;
And through the basement plots of grass
Persistent weeds are pricking.

I thought 'twould never come—the boring—
Since you had left the city;
But on the snow-drifts lingering
At last the skies took pity.
Then Summer's yellow warmed the sun,
Daily decreasing distance—
I really don't know how it 'twas done
Without your kind assistance.

Aunt Van, of course, still holds the fort;
I've paid the call of duty;
She gave me one small glass of port—
'Twas '34 and fruity.
The furniture was draped in gloom
Of linen brown and wrinkled;
I smelt in pots about the room
The pungent camphor sprinkled.

I sat upon the sofa where
You sat and dropped your thimble—
You know—you said you didn't care;
But I was nobly nimble.
On hands and knees I dropped, and tried
To—well, I tried to miss it:
You slipped your hand down by your side—
You knew I meant to kiss it!

Aunt Van, I fear we put to shame
Propriety and precision;
But, praised be Love, that kiss just came
Beyond your line of vision.
Dear maiden aunt! the kiss, more sweet
Because 'tis surreptitious,
You never stretched a hand to meet,
So dimpled, dear, delicious.

I sought the Park last Saturday;
I found the drive deserted;
The water-trough beside the way
Sad and superfluous spurted.
I stood where Humboldt guards the gate,
Bronze, bumptious, stained and streaky—
There sat a sparrow on his pate,
A sparrow chirp and cheeky.

Ten months ago! Ten months ago!—
It seems a happy second,
Against a life time long and slow,
By Love's wild time-piece reckoned—
You smiled, by Aunt's protecting side,
Where thick the drags were massing,
On one young man who didn't ride,
But stood and watched you passing.

I haunt Pursell's—to his amaze—
Not that I care to eat there;
But for the dear clandestine days
When we two had to meet there.
O, blessed is that baker's bake,
Past cavil and past question:
I ate a bun for your sweet sake,
And memory helped digestion.

The Nortbs are at their Newport ranch;
Van Brunt has gone to Venice;
Loomis invites me to the Branch,
Allures me with lawn tennis.
O bustling barracks by the sea!
O spiles, canals and islands!
Your varied charms are not to me—
My heart is in the Highlands!

My paper trembles in the breeze
That all too faintly flutters
Among the dusty city trees,
And through my half closed shutters:
A northern captive in the town,
Its native vigor deadened,
I hope that, as it wandered down,
Your dear pale cheek it reddened.

I'll write no more! A *vis-a-vis*
In halcyon vacation.
Will sure afford a much more free
Mode of communication.
I'm tantalized and cribbed and checked
In making love by letter:
I know a style more brief, direct—
And generally better!

H. C. Bunner in the August Century.

WASHINGTON IN SUMMER.

This is a charming town in summer-time. I do not think it is as hot as Philadelphia, New York or Boston, but in the months of July and August it is dull beyond conception. The two months mentioned are the ones usually selected by the ten or twenty thousand government employes here in which to take their vacation. Of course all the officers and clerks cannot get away at the same time, but nearly all get away some time during the summer and fall. Never having been a government officer or a department clerk, Mr. Editor, you may not know that every clerk is entitled to a leave of 30 days every year. He does not want the leave in winter, for Washington is delightful at that season, but he wants it when the city is least attractive, and that happens to be in summer or in the early fall. The President well understands the dullness in Washington, and the shadow of repose that has come over the government business. He stays at his pretty little villa in the grounds of the Soldiers' Home nearly all the time. He never comes to the White House before noon, and day after day passes whithout his coming at all. He has telephone connection with the department and his own house, and disposes of much business without attending personally. His experience yesterday was very funny. It was the regular day for the meeting of the Cabinet, and a fine hot day it was. The President drove in a little earlier than usual, as he had some things which he wanted to consult the members of his Cabinet about before deciding. Well, he went to his library and stayed awhile. Then he went to his private quarters and stayed awhile; then he went to the Cabinet room and stayed awhile—getting a little more impatient all the while, and scowling at the big engraving of General Andrew Jackson. He again ran over his papers, looked at the marble clock on his mantel, put his watch, and no doubt swore a little in his mind. Not a single member of the Cabinet appeared. Out of all patience he had, at last, ordered his coupe and was about to return to the Soldiers' Home, when Secretary Teller appeared with his Russia leather portfolio under his arm. The President simply said: "Mr. Teller, there will be no Cabinet meeting to-day." It seems that the Secretary of the Interior was the only Cabinet officer in Washington.—[Ramsdell's letter to the Philadelphia Press.

THE HOODED LEOPARD.

In Africa and Southern Asia the cheetah or hunting leopard is important to the sportsman. The animals resemble the common leopard in their markings, but are more slender, having long legs and certain external canine characteristics that are very noticeable, so that it was long thought a cross-eting link between the dogs and cats. In Persia it is called the *youze*, and they are carried to the field in low cars, whereon they are chained. Each leopard is hooded. When the hunters come within view of a herd of antelopes, the leopard is unchained, his hood removed, and the game is pointed out to him, being directed in the pursuit by his sight. Then he steals along cautiously and crouchingly, taking advantage of every means of masking his attack, till he has approached the herd unseen within killing distance, when he suddenly launches himself upon his quarry with five or six vigorous and rapid bounds, strangles it instantaneously, and drinks its blood. The huntsman now approaches the leopard, caresses him, wins him from his prey by placing the blood which he collects in a wooden ladle under the nose of the animal, or by throwing to him pieces of meat, and while he is thus kept quiet, hoods him, leads him back to the car, and there chains him. If the leopard fails, in consequence of the herd having taken timely alarm, he attempts no pursuit, but returns to his car with a dejected and mortified air.

HER "LUCK" IN GETTING GOOD SERVANT-GIRLS.

BY MIRA EATON.

[Phrenological Journal for August.]

'Please, ma'am, Ellen wants to see you a minute before she goes.'

'I'll be down shortly. You see, Lucy, that I am engaged now.

And Mrs. Stewart turned to her afternoon visitor with an expression of mingled vexation and distress upon her face. In reply to the look of inquiry, she said:

'Oh, these girls, these girls! how much trouble they cause us! Since my brother John went away it seems as if I have had a cook or a chambermaid every two or three months.'

'Yes,' rejoined Mrs. Lamson, 'our domestic service needs reformation in some respects.'

'Who supplies you with domestics?'

'Delany, on 14th Street.'

'It is said to be a good office.'

'Yes, I suppose that it is as good as any, but since John left us I have had a very unfortunate series of experiences.'

'Pray excuse the question, Mrs. Stewart, but what did he have to do with your servants?' asked the visitor with a slight accent of curiosity in her tone.

'He was in the habit of selecting them for me; liked to do it, and I was glad enough to permit him. The last cook he procured was a splendid woman—well-informed in her particular line, but especially good in helping me about the children, and suggesting what should be done when any of us were ill. But good girls, you know, easily find husbands, and that was the way with Maria. She was engaged when she came, and after staying a year left us to be married.'

'It seems to me, my friend, that you ought not to have more than average difficulty with domestics. Your house is a very convenient one; your family is not large, and you pay enough to command excellent help. It may be that you do not—excuse me if the suggestion seem any way impertinent, but we have known each other long enough to be frank as well as sympathetical—take enough interest in them to study their character, and to adapt yourself to them so as to elicit their interest in your home and family.'

'Well, really,' said Mrs. Stewart in much surprise, 'am I expected to interest myself in servant-girls? You know what they are as a class. My friends generally tell me that it is simply a matter of wages with them all, and that they do not care for you beyond an expectation that you will give them the money equivalent for their labor promptly when it becomes due.'

'And those friends have a similarity of experience with yourself, I suppose?'

'Yes, although most of them seem better able to bear the annoyances and crosses of domestic life than I. Oh, when one gets a real prize of a girl, I mean one who is genteel, and kind, and nice, then it is natural that we should feel interested in her.'

'You intimated that your brother was successful in obtaining good domestics.'

'Yes, generally, when I needed one he went to the office and selected her. But he used to say that it was very difficult to find a thoroughly competent servant at such places because good girls were in such demand that it was rarely necessary for them to apply at an intelligence office for a place. He would bring home the girl and tell me about her, what he understood of her character, and what I ought to do to render her contented and willing.'

'Oh,' exclaimed Mrs. Lamson, 'your brother was something of a physiognomist, or a phrenologist.'

'Yes, and always ready to experiment in that line, and urging me and Mr. Stewart to learn the principles of the art.'

'A very easy solution of his success, and I can assure you, Mrs. Stewart, that if you will do as he advised, you will find that your domestic affairs will resume the state which in the retrospect appears so much more to your liking than the present. I can speak from personal experience.'

'I know,' said Mrs. Stewart, 'that you have the luck or good fortune of securing good help, and scarcely ever make a change, and have often wondered at it; but then your case is different from mine.'

Mrs. Lamson smiled as she rejoined, "I do not know that my chances in the labor market are better than yours or anybody's. I simply use my judgment, as guided by what I know of phrenological science. It was shortly after our marriage that Mr. Lamson and I were discussing household affairs, and to a pathetic remark of mine on expected trouble with servants as a matter of course, my husband replied, laughing, 'Why not try Phrenology and see what it can do for you?' I immediately replied, 'I will,' and that afternoon when out purchased Combe's System, and set to work to study it carefully. I remember well the pleasure it gave me when I happened on the place where he speaks of the help a knowledge of the science may be in selecting servants, and I never enjoyed anything more in my life than making observations and experiments on the heads of people who permitted me to examine them. The first time, however, I put the science to use in obtaining a domestic was a considerable trial; it seemed as if I never should find a person who could meet all my tests, and the woman whom I finally took home appeared so unfavorably in the eyes of my husband that I was almost persuaded to send her away at once; but full of faith in Combe, I said, 'Give the poor thing a chance,' and had the satisfaction of finding that she was a prize indeed.'

'The testimony of two witnesses is true,' said Mrs. Stewart, looking at her visitor admiringly. 'I think that I shall have to try your method. Will you have the kindness to advise me in the choice of books, and give me a suggestion now and then?'

'With pleasure. I am myself but a student in the realm of human nature, to which Phrenology is one of the grand gateways, and a fellow-student would be to me most acceptable. You must know that in studying the characters of others we are led to study ourselves more and more, and the result of earnest work of this kind is such practical knowledge that we can adapt ourselves to those we meet, and so promote the usefulness of social intercourse. In our homes such knowledge leads us to be kind and considerate, especially of those who perform the drudgery of household service. We can make allowances for their ignorance and coarseness, and give them that timely instruction and encouragement which nearly every one will gratefully accept when she sees that you are sincere in your expressions of interest.'

'I am reminded, dear Mrs. Lamson, of a case Miss Phelps told me about. She said that you had a girl for a long time whom her mother tried and found utterly good for nothing, incorrigibly obstinate, and very irritable. You, on the contrary, pronounced her energetic and capable. I mean Lydia—Lydia Bastleton, I think was her name. I remember it because of the astonishment your opinion caused the Phelpses, and when Julia and I have been comparing notes in household affairs, she has several times alluded to it.'

'Yes, I happened to be without a girl. You know I keep but one and have called to me after her discharge by Mrs. Phelps. I was not altogether pleased by her appearance, but she was in much distress, and after a little talk I obtained her confidence. She told me that on account of her bad temper she could not please people. I said, 'You can stay with me for a while at any rate, and we shall see what can be done with that bad temper.' She was somewhat trying at times, but I managed to get along with her very well after a month or two. She was the best laundress I ever had, and very kind to my Alice, who was then only ten months old. In fact, I never saw greater delight and devotion in a hired-girl than Lydia showed when she was permitted to have the care of Alice. Her mother instincts were very strong. She is married now and doing nicely. She even accepted my advice with regard to the man she married.'

'How remarkable!' exclaimed Mrs. Stewart, clasping her hands in wonder. 'You don't mean to say that you went so far as to care about what sort of a husband your servant girl fished up?'

'Why not? The philosophy I learned from reading Combe, Spurzheim, Browne, and other writers on Phrenology taught me the duty of helping others as I had opportunity. Ah, my friend, we must look upon our kitchen and house helps as something more than machines out of which is to be ground a certain amount of service for a certain amount of pay. Kindness, courtesy, good counsel, sympathy, are not lost on them. I believe that it is the great lack of such treatment which makes so large a proportion of them careless of their employers' interests, and in too many cases gives a bias to vice and evil ways.'

Mrs. Lamson rose to go, and as the ladies parted at the door, Mrs. Stewart remarked, 'I'm in earnest about studying Phrenology with you, and will begin whenever it suits your convenience.'

'Very well,' replied Mrs. Lamson, 'expect me day after to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, for the first lesson.'

THE BEST FIRE TO BROIL A STEAK.

Now, let us suppose a similar beefsteak to be cooked by radiant heat, with the least possible co operation of convection.

To effect this, our source of heat must be a good radiator. Glowing solids are better radiators than ordinary flame; therefore coke, or charcoal, or ordinary coal, after its bituminous matter has done its flaming, should be used, and the steak or chop may be placed in front or above a surface of such glowing carbon. In ordinary domestic practice it is placed on a gridiron above the coal, and therefore I will consider this case first.

The object to be attained is to raise the juices of the meat throughout to about the temperature of 180 deg. Fahr. as quickly as possible, in order that the cookery may be completed before the water of these juices shall have had time to evaporate to any considerable extent; therefore the meat should be placed as near to the surface of the glowing carbon as possible. But the practical housewife will say that, if placed within two or three inches, some of the fat will be melted and burn, and then the steak will be smoked.

Now, here we require a little more chemistry. There is smoking and smoking—smoking that produces a detestable flavor, and smoking that does no mischief at all beyond appearances. The flame of an ordinary coal-fire is due to the distillation and combustion of tarry vapors. If such a flame strikes a comparatively cool surface like that of the meat, it will condense and deposit thereon a film of crude coal-tar and coal naphtha, most nauseous and rather mischievous; but, if the flame be that which is caused by the combustion of its own fat, to depend on a mixture of tallow in the little mutton-oil, on a beefsteak or little beef-oil, more or less blackened by mutton-carbon or beef-carbon. But these oils and carbons have no other flavor than that of cooked mutton and cooked beef; therefore they are perfectly innocent, in spite of their guilty black appearance.—[From "The Chemistry of Cookery," by W. Mattieu Williams, in Popular Science Monthly for August.

JOHN BULL AND THE YANKEE.

An Englishman who was traveling on the Mississippi river told rather tough stories about London thieves. With a silent but expressive "Humph!" a Cincinnati man came Case heard these narratives, and then remarked that the Western thieves beat the London operators all hollow. "How so?" inquired the Englishman, with surprise. "Pray, sir, have you lived much in the West?"